

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT**  
**CONTENTS***China*

Vol I No 023

4 February 1985

## PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## GENERAL

Deng Xiaoping Stresses Growth of Antiwar Factors	
RENMIN RIBAO Views Israeli Request for U.S. Aid	[ 30 Jan ]
Foreign Companies Buy Geophysical Oil Data	A 1
Experts Help in Oil Search	A 2
Officials Attend New Friendship Group Party	A 2
More Authority Given Shenzhen Bank of China	A 3

## UNITED STATES

Murder Suspect Talks About Liu Assassination	B 1
Anna Chennault Makes Week-Long Visit to PRC	B 1
Arrives in Beijing	B 1
Talks With Zhao Ziyang	B 1
American Studies Center Opens at Fudan University	B 1

## NORTHEAST ASIA

Reunification Group Denounces 'Team Spirit-85'	D 1
Statement Reported [RENMIN RIBAO 31 Jan]	D 1
DPRK Workers Party Celebrates Anniversary	D 2
Rong Yiren in Tokyo, Feted by Businessmen	D 2
Group Leaves for Population Conference in Japan	D 3
Goods Exchange Protocol Signed With Mongolia	D 3

## SOUTHEAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC

SRV Aim of Dividing Cambodian Factions Failing	E 1
RENMIN RIBAO Says SRV Stuck With 'Aggressor' Label	E 1
Thai Deputy Prime Minister Receives PRC Delegation	E 2
Necessity of 'One Country, Two Systems' Policy	E 3
[ZHONGGOU FAZHI BAO 25 Jan]	

## WESTERN EUROPE

Further on Chen Muhua Trade Mission to Europe	G 1
Meets Spanish Ministers	G 1
Meets Spain's Juan Carlos	G 1
Arrives in Bonn	G 1
Volkswagen Invests in Shanghai Auto Plant	G 2

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; AFRICA

XINHUA Interviews Lebanese Prime Minister Karami  
PRC Aids Helps Ugandan Farm Increase Rice Yield

I 1  
I 2

## PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Air Force Increases Fighting Capability [CHINA DAILY 2 Feb]	K 1
Leaders Receive Chinese Medicine Representatives	K 2
Li Peng on Improving Coal Supply Operations	K 2
Deng Liqun, Others Give Literature Awards	K 3
Wan Li Inspects Zhuhai Special Economic Zone	K 4
Hu Yaobang Praises Dezhou's Work After Dec Visit	K 4
More on Zhao Ziyang Inspecting Shanxi Province	K 5
Zhang Aiping on Electronics Industry Development	K 6
Zhang Aiping on Ordnance Industry Production	K 6
Zhao Ziyang at Forum on Coastal Economic Zones	K 7
Yu Qiuli Praises Shanghai Worker's Art Work	K 8
Yang Dezhong Attends Computer Demonstration	K 8
Politburo Members Give Awards to Theater Builders	K 8
Nuclear Industry Minister on Civilian Uses [JINGJI RIBAO 24 Jan]	K 9
Ministry Plans Nuclear Power Plant in Jiangsu	K 11
Song Ping Advocates Chemical Industry Development	K 11
Hao Jianxiu Meets Young Economic Pioneers	K 12
NPC Deputies To Tour Localities Before Session	K 13
Nie Rongzhen Watches Video on Defense Front Tour	K 14
Navy Opens Off-Limits Areas in Support of Tourism	K 15
Red Army Memorial Hall Opens in Guangxi	K 15
Water Resources Coordinating Group Set Up	K 16
Ten Young Factory Managers Receive Awards	K 16
XINHUA Newsletter on Honored Mathematician	K 17
Regulations To Ease Port Congestion Implemented	K 19
Open Coastal Areas Help Interior Prosper [RENMIN RIBAO 1 Feb]	K 20
Culture Ministry Report on Illegal Publications	K 21
Young Cadres Urged To Study Books, Practicalities	K 22
RENMIN RIBAO on Importance of Geological Work [30 Jan]	K 23
County Plants Crops According to Market Demand [RENMIN RIBAO 29 Jan]	K 23
XINHUA on Restructuring Agricultural Production	K 24
Meteorological Satellite Data More Widely Used	K 25
Construction of Key Projects Speeds Up in 1984	K 26
Upgrading, Expansion To Increase Steel Production	K 28
He Kang on Civilian Job Skills for Armymen	K 28
JIEFANGJUN BAO Encourages New Ideas in Military	K 29

## PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Han Peixin Addresses Jiangsu Congress Meeting [XINHUA RIBAO 20 Jan]	0 1
Zhejiang Standing Committee Holds Plenum	0 2

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong on Spring Festival Gifts for Cadres	P 1
Hubei Forum on Second-Stage Party Rectification	P 1
Hunan Top Leaders Reregister as Party Members	P 2

## SOUTHWEST REGION

Sichuan People's Armed Forces Commission Meets	Q 1
Yunnan Pursues Further Planning System Reform	Q 1
Station Commentary	Q 2

## NORTH REGION

Tianjin Plans Second-Stage Party Rectification [TIANJIN RIBAO 28 Dec]	R 1
Tianjin Curbs Cadres' Private Business Plans	R 6

## NORTHEAST REGION

Jilin's Qiang Receives Apology of PLA Units	S 1
Jilin Urges Correction of Unhealthy Trends	S 2
Jilin Provincial CYL Committee Holds 3d Plenum [JILIN RIBAO 14 Jan]	S 3

•

DENG XIAOPING STRESSES GROWTH OF ANTIWAR FACTORS

HK040341 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0327 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping says that "there has now been some change in our view on the danger of war. We feel that the factors inhibiting the outbreak of world war are on the increase. War is still a possibility, and it is essential to remain vigilant, but the factors for averting the outbreak of war are on the increase."

The latest issue of LIAOWANG weekly discloses that view of Deng Xiaoping. LIAOWANG reports that Deng Xiaoping said when meeting FRG Chancellor Kohl on 10 October 1984: "We believe that China is a force for peace, and this is a very important point. We often say, and our international friends also say, that China hopes least for war, because it is too poor and it can only develop itself in an environment of peace. In order to gain an environment of peace, it is essential to cooperate with all forces for peace in the world. We hold that Europe is precisely a force for peace. It is based on the fact that Europe wants peace that we have always hoped for a united, combined, and powerful Europe. The strength of Europe is a factor for peace, a factor inhibiting war. Similarly, we believe that the development and strengthening of China is also a factor for peace and inhibiting war."

The issue of LIAOWANG discloses: Deng Xiaoping said when meeting British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe on 18 April 1984: I hold that the method of "one country, two systems" should be used to solve very many disputes in the world. Internationally, there are many instances of "one divided into two." Mainland China and Taiwan, North and South Korea -- there are also similar instances elsewhere. We stress preserving sustained world peace and stability, but there will always be outbreaks unless these problems are solved properly. The way to solve them is therefore that of "one country, two systems." The remaining issues represent a peace race, and the people should be allowed to make the final choice, a choice for peace, not for war.

On the question of peace, LIAOWANG reports on Deng Xiaoping's remarks when meeting Sudanese Prime Minister Numayri on 13 December 1984. He said: "World problems today can be boiled down to two main ones -- the East-West problem, which could also be called the problem of peace, and the North-South problem. We want peace. Peace benefits the world's peoples, especially us in the Third World. I think there are still good prospects of peace. China at least hopes there will be no war before the end of the century, and it would be best if there is no war for the first 50 years of the next century; we will then be able to attain the strategic development goal I just mentioned. The first point in our foreign policy is to oppose hegemonism and preserve world peace. Because war is linked to hegemonism, we should unite with all peace-loving states and peoples in the world -- and the Third World is the main force -- in opposing hegemonism. Why? Because the Third World hopes the most for peace and the least for war. The current international situation is that the danger of war still exists, but generally speaking, the forces for peace are developing, the struggle for peace is extremely arduous, but has good prospects.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS ISRAELI REQUEST FOR U.S. AID

HK011203 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 85 p 6

["Jottings" by Meng Kui: "The Despot Is Begging With a Bowl Again"]

[Text] In order to be free of its economic crisis, Israel reportedly has sent a confidential memorandum to Washington demanding economic and military aid totaling 12 billion dollars during the coming 3 years. This is nearly equal to total U.S. loans to Israel over the past 35 years. It is reported that since 1949 the United States has already extended to Israel loans totaling 13.3 billion dollars and grants of 17.7 billion dollars. In their aggression and expansion in the Middle East, the Israeli authorities act very much like a despot, but, in fact, they rely on U.S. aid to make a living. Their economy's deterioration day by day is an inevitable result of their carrying out aggressive policies. At present, they have taken up their begging bowl again to beg from the U.S. almsgiver.

It seems that the United States will do no other than generously help this little friend with money and support. Just as some Arab papers pointed out, "Israel cannot be separated from the United States, and the United States needs Israel." The relationship between the big hegemonist and the small hegemonist is often like this.

FOREIGN COMPANIES BUY GEOPHYSICAL OIL DATA

OW021720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, February 2 (XINHUA) -- By January 31, out of the 40 foreign oil firms expressing interest in geophysical data for the Yingge Sea basin blocks last December, 27 from nine countries had decided to buy the data, the China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) said here today. January 31 was the deadline for the data purchase. The 27 firms are ten American, five Japanese, four British, two Canadian, two Norwegian, one Brazilian, one French, one Italian, and one Australian.

The eastern part of the Yingge Sea basin covers 13,300 square kilometers in four blocks, which were put up for bidding on November 22, 1984. CNOOC said that the Yingge Sea basin of the South China Sea had promised good oil and gas potential. In the western part of the basin next to the newly designated area, the Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO) of the United States had sunk a well producing a daily average of 1.2 million cubic meters of natural gas.

## Experts Help in Oil Search

OW030156 Beijing XINHUA in English 0117 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Urumqi, February 3 (XINHUA) -- More than 300 foreign experts are now in China to help in seismic prospecting for oil. They will work in China for two or three years, under contracts signed in 1983 and 1984 between Chinese and French and American companies, XINHUA learned from a meeting held by China's Foreign Experts Bureau here, yesterday.

They will be assigned field work alongside Chinese workers across the length and breadth of the country, from Xinjiang in the northwest to the coastal area in north China's Hebei Province. In the past four years, eight foreign seismic prospecting teams have worked in Dzungaria, Qaidam and Tarim basins in the northwest. Two have finished their work.

OFFICIALS ATTEND NEW FRIENDSHIP GROUP PARTY

OW011636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, February 1 (XINHUA) -- The newly-formed China Association for International Friendly Contact (CAIFC) will concentrate this year on promoting friendly exchanges with Japan and the U.S., an official said here tonight. The association, formed in December, held a spring festival party at the Beijing Hotel tonight in honor of the Japanese community in Beijing.

A letter by CAIFC honorary president Wang Zhen, who is currently visiting other parts of China, was read at the reception. He said he hoped Sino-Japanese friendship would continue to develop. Vice-President Lai Yali and Japanese Ambassador to China Yosuke Nakae spoke at the party.

Lai said the development of Sino-Japanese friendly relations would promote contacts between CAIFC and Japanese people's organizations. Nakae pledged the utmost efforts for friendship between the two countries. Among the more than 100 people present were Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and representatives of Japanese firms, Japanese scholars and journalists in Beijing.

CAIFC has four departments dealing with research and contacts with America and Oceania, Japan and Europe. It has been supported and formed by public figures and social activists from various walks in China. The association aims to make friendly contacts and develop exchanges with friendship organizations, public figures and social activists abroad. It hopes to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the people of China and other countries. It will also organize studies and forums on international issues.

MORE AUTHORITY GIVEN SHENZHEN BANK OF CHINA

OW040844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0647 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, February 2 (XINHUA) -- Beginning from this year, the Shenzhen branch of the Bank of China will independently cooperate with foreign, Hong Kong and Macao banks in setting up joint banks, and leasing and financial companies, according to a spokesman for the bank today. In addition, it may now independently fix or readjust interest rates of foreign exchange deposits.

The Bank of China, the country's sole foreign exchange bank, has decided to confer greater decision-making power on the Shenzhen branch. Shenzhen -- now one of China's four special economic zones -- is a city-level administrative unit.

But the Bank of China branch there will have the same power as a provincial branch in dealing with loans, investment, leasing and guarantee, the spokesman said. The special economic zones practise flexible policies to attract foreign investment.

1, 4 Feb 85

P R C   I N T E R N A T I O N A L   A F F A I R S  
UNITED STATES

B 1

MURDER SUSPECT TALKS ABOUT LIU ASSASSINATION

OW020828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0658 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Washington, February 1 (XINHUA) -- A murder suspect in the killing of Chinese-American writer Henry Liu has said that the writer was assassinated because of his writings critical of the Taiwan authorities.

According to a report by the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE Thursday, Wu Tun, one of the prime suspects in the case, buttresses the long-stated and widely-accepted claims by Liu's family and friends that he was murdered because he had sharply criticized the Taiwan authorities in his books and articles.

The report said that in an affidavit filed Wednesday in San Mateo County Municipal Court in San Francisco, Daly City Police Lt. Thomas Reese said that before coming to the United States to assassinate Liu, Wu Tun had been told by the man who ordered the attack that "Liu had written some bad things about Taiwan" and its supreme authorities.

Reese and two agents from the U.S. Federal Investigation Bureau interrogated Wu and other murder suspects last week at a military garrison outside Taipei, where they are being held in custody.

The affidavit said Wu also told Reese that he and other two suspects had intended to teach Liu "a lesson" and shot him to death when he resisted the attackers. However, Reese said, he doubted very much about what Wu Tun had said.

The affidavit was filed at the courthouse to back a request by the Daly City Police Department for a warrant charging Wu with Liu's murder. A Municipal Court judge issued that warrant Wednesday, the report said.

ANNA CHENNAULT MAKES WEEK-LONG VISIT TO PRC

Arrives in Beijing

OW020601 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing dispatch: Madam Chen Xiangmei [Anna Chennault] vice-chairman of the U.S. President's Export Committee, arrived in Beijing by plane from Hong Kong on 29 January to begin a week-long visit to Beijing.

Madam Chen Xiangmei and her party, 10 in all, are visiting China at the invitation of the Civil Aviation Administration of China. It is understood that she will discuss the possibility of business cooperation with the CAAC. Chen Xiangmei had also visited China in August 1983.

Talks with Zhao Ziyang

OW021224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, February 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met and had a cordial talk with Mrs. Anna Chennault, vice-chairman of the U.S. President's Export Council, here today.

Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, was present.

Mrs Chennault arrived here on January 29 at the invitation of Shen Tu.

During their stay in China, Mrs Chennault and her party were honored at a banquet given by Shen. The visitors also had discussions with officials from the C.A.A.C. on the possibilities of cooperation in certain fields.

AMERICAN STUDIES CENTER OPENS AT FUDAN UNIVERSITY

0W011719 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GM 1 Feb 85

[Text] Shanghai, February 1 (XINHUA) -- An American studies center was founded at Fudan University here today.

It will carry out in-depth research into U.S. politics, economics, society, history, culture and foreign affairs, as well as Sino-U.S. relations. It will also train young specialists in U.S. affairs.

Director of the center is physicist Xie Xide, president of Fudan University.

The center's purpose is to promote mutual understanding between China and the U.S. It will invite scholars from other Chinese universities and other countries to give lectures.

Established in 1905, Fudan is one of China's most prestigious universities. It has more than 20 departments covering humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, engineering and management.

Among those present at today's founding ceremony were Chai Zeming, former Chinese ambassador to the U.S. and vice-president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs; Thomas Brooks, U.S. consul-general in Shanghai, and Lloyd Neighbors, U.S. cultural consul here.

REUNIFICATION GROUP DENOUNCES 'TEAM SPIRIT-85'

OW011100 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Paris, January 31 (XINHUA) -- An international committee condemned the United States and South Korea today for jointly staging two-month military exercises beginning early next month.

In a news conference here today, Secretary General Guy Dupre of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Unification of Korea called the war game, code-named "Team Spirit-85", a challenge not only to the Korean people but also to world people aspiring for peace and an end to arms race. He also said that the planned military exercises had dealt a heavy blow at (Korea's) North-South dialogues aimed at achieving peaceful unification of the country.

Dupre called on all organizations in the world in support of Korea's peaceful unification to act and condemn this provocative war game and force the United States and South Korea to cancel such exercises.

He voiced his committee's backing for North Korea's proposal to hold trilateral talks with South Korea and the United States to seek a peaceful resolution of the Korean problem.

The secretary general deplored that the United States and the South Korean authorities failed to respond to the proposal which, he said, offered realistic feasibility to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and solve the Korean problem.

Statement Reported

HK010759 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 85 p 6

[Special dispatch by reporters Liu Zhengxue and Feng Zhiyuan: "Korea Condemns the U.S.-South Korea Joint Military Exercises"]

[Text] It was announced tonight by the Korean Central Television Station that the spokesman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland of Korea issued a statement, strongly condemning the United States and the South Korean authorities for, in defiance of the objections of world opinion, stepping up preparations for the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercises, which are directed against the northern part of Korea.

The statement says: To hold the large military exercises, which will start on 1 February, the United States and the South Korean authorities will mobilize some 200,000 troops. Scores of thousands of them are fighting troops from the U.S. Army and Navy, which have been moved from U.S. territory and amassed in the U.S. Pacific bases, including the Okinawa base in Japan, and are ready to be moved to the territory of South Korea.

In conclusion, the statement demanded that the United States and the South Korean authorities immediately call off the exercises and accept the proposal of tripartite talks advanced by Korea as soon as possible.

I. 4 Feb 85

B-2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK WORKERS' PARTY CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

0W011052 Beijing XINHUA in english 0733 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, February 1 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) yesterday greeted the 40th anniversaries of the national liberation and the founding of the party. The party messages, which were carried in NODONG SINMUN today, said that the liberation of the country on August 15, 1945, and the WPK founding on October 10 of the same year were historic events that brought about an epochal turn in the life of the Korean people and the development of the Korean revolution.

Celebration of the anniversaries will demonstrate the determination of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to accomplish the cause of socialism and communism, the calls say.

The Central Committee called upon all party members and working people to bring about a new upsurge on all fronts of economic construction. It put forward specific tasks for various sectors of the struggling national economy. The calls appeal to the officers and men of the People's Army to strengthen military and political training, enhance the political and moral traits of the soldiers and raise their military technical level.

On the reunification of Korea, the WPK Central Committee emphasizes that the issue is an internal affair of the nation. It expresses the willingness of the North side to continue patient efforts to hold the tripartite talks with the United States and South Korea. It calls upon the entire Korean people to form a great national united front, frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the "splittists" and found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The Central Committee stressed the importance of DPRK's unity with all socialist countries and its ties with non-aligned and other Third World nations. It also expressed willingness to develop friendly relations and expand economic and cultural exchanges with Western countries friendly to Korea.

RONG YIREN IN TOKYO, FETED BY BUSINESSMEN

0W011616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 1 Feb 85

["Chinese Businessman Feted in Tokyo" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, February 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador Song Zhenguang gave a reception here this evening for Rong Yiren, chairman of the board of directors of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation.

Rong and his party arrived here on January 31 at the invitation of the Tokyo Bank, and will leave for home on February 9 after a friendly visit to Japan. Present at the reception were more than 200 important figures from the political, economical and financial circles in Japan.

Not long ago, the China corporation issued its first public bonds of 30 billion yen (roughly 118 million U.S. dollars) in Tokyo at an interest rate of six point six percent.

GROUP LEAVES FOR POPULATION CONFERENCE IN JAPAN

OW040856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0843 CMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, February 4 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese group led by Xu Dixin, chairman of the Chinese Population Association, left here this afternoon for Japan to attend an Asian parliamentarians' meeting on population and development.

Xu is also a member of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee.

The meeting, to be held in Tokyo between February 5 and 7, will discuss the present situation in Asian population and development. Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is expected to attend and address the opening ceremony.

Population is an issue of great concern to parliaments and governments of Asian countries.

Parliamentarians of Asian countries have held two meetings on the problem in the last four years, the first in Beijing in 1981 and the second in India last year. Both meetings drew warm international responses.

Seeing the group off at the air port were Liu Danian, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Ru Xin, vice-president of the Academy of Social Sciences.

GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA

OW021336 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1429 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 Jan (XINHUA) -- China and Mongolia signed the 1985 goods exchange protocol here this afternoon.

Wang Pinqing, representative of China's minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and N. Babuu, Mongolian vice minister of foreign trade, signed the protocol on behalf of their governments. It is learned that trade between the two countries in 1985 will increase by bigger margins than in 1984.

Present at the signing ceremony were J. Dulmaa, Mongolian minister of foreign trade, and Li Juqing, Chinese ambassador to Mongolia, as well as members of the trade delegations of both sides.

Prior to the signing ceremony, Dulmaa received all the members of the Chinese Government trade delegation headed by Wang Pinqing, and held friendly talks with them on further developing trade between the two countries.

SRV AIM OF DIVIDING CAMBODIAN FACTIONS FAILING

0W011511 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 1 Feb 85

[ "Commentary: Is Time on the Side of Vietnam? by Tang Tianri" -- XINHUA headline ]

[Text] Beijing, February 1 (XINHUA) -- The Vietnamese authorities recently made the claim that time is on their side in regard to the Kampuchean question, saying "the so-called 'Kampuchea problem' will disappear automatically in five to ten years even without a solution." Hanoi's dream is that the three factions of the Democratic Kampuchean Resistance Forces will be wiped out if Vietnam keeps up its war of aggression for another five to ten years. According to this wishful thinking, by then the puppet regime in Phnom Penh will be securely installed and Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea will be accepted as a fait accompli by the international community.

As early as the first dry season offensive Hanoi launched in Kampuchea six years ago, the Vietnamese promised they would arrange a prompt settlement of the issue by crushing the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces within three months. However, the dry season offensives Hanoi has launched since then, excluding the seventh which is still under way, have all ended in defeat for Vietnam. Far from being wiped out, the three factions of the Democratic Kampuchean forces have grown steadily and become a combat force to be reckoned with -- 80,000 to 90,000 in strength who are active in almost all parts of the country.

From November of last year to January of this year, the Vietnamese troops launched a series of operations against Non Chan, Nong Sa Mee, Ampil and other camps in an attempt to destroy the main forces of Prime Minister Son Sann's faction. But the campaign backfired and what Hanoi got was nothing more than a few empty camps. The next step for Hanoi will doubtless be to attack Phnom Melai, headquarters of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army. However, their tanks, armored cars and other heavy weapons will be cumbersome in the mountainous and bushy area, and it is by no means certain that the Vietnamese will achieve their goal.

What has Vietnam gained from its six years of aggression in Kampuchea? It has despatched 180,000 to 200,000 young soldiers to become stuck deep in the mire of a war which has become like a bottomless pit drawing on its national economy. The proportion of the overall national expenditures that Vietnam has sunk in its Kampuchean campaign has gone from 47 percent in 1979 and 50 percent in 1980 to an average of 60 percent in 1981-1984. Not only is a war a massive manpower drain, but also a greedy consumer of Vietnam's material and financial resources which would be better used in national construction at home. Instead, Vietnam's huge military outlays continue to strain its economy: its foreign debt stands at six billion U.S. dollars, its foreign exchange reserves are minimal, prices rise continually, staple foods and many daily commodities are in short supply.

Its six-year-old war in Kampuchea has also left Vietnam in ever more isolated position internationally. In the annual U.N. vote on the Kampuchean issue, few countries have supported Vietnam which for years has been pointed at by a thousand accusing fingers at the General Assembly sessions.

The war in Kampuchea has become a heavy burden for Vietnam, and the longer it drags on the more damaging it will become to Vietnam's and international reputation. What a welcome reprieve it would be, both for Kampuchea and Vietnam itself, should Vietnam realize its error and end the disastrous war by withdrawing all its troops from Kampuchea as soon as possible.

RENMIN RIBAO SAYS DRV STUCK WITH 'AGGRESSOR' LABEL

HK030714 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 85 p 6

["Jettings" by Zhi Guang: "Hard To Remove the Label"]

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach complained at a press conference on 30 January that some people "misinterpreted" the communique of the recent so-called meeting of "foreign ministers of the three countries of Indochina." He said: We are the victims of aggression, yet we are described as aggressors," as if this were a tremendous miscarriage of justice. Is the international community wronging Vietnam by describing it as an aggressor? Really, whose are the more than 100,000 aggressor troops presently trampling on the territory of Cambodia? Are they not Vietnam's troops? Is it not also Vietnam that has repeatedly intruded into Thai territory and airspace? Nguyen Co Thach said Vietnam is a victim of aggression, but he could not say which country now has troops occupying Vietnamese territory. In the past, Vietnam did indeed resist external aggressors, but the glory of the past cannot conceal its aggressive moves of today. It is precisely right that the Southeast Asian press today describes Vietnam as "having turned from a hero for national independence into the tyrant of Southeast Asia."

The label of "aggressor" is one that the Vietnamese authorities stuck on themselves. If the power-holders in Vietnam feel this label is uncomfortable to wear, then they should please withdraw the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. Otherwise, no matter how much Nguyen Co Thach and his ilk howl about being wronged, and viciously slander others, the label of "aggressor" cannot be removed from the Vietnamese authorities.

THAI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

OW030951 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1600 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Exclusive for Guangdong provincial papers]

[Text] Bangkok, 30 Jan (XINHUA) -- Phichai Rattakun, deputy prime minister of Thailand, said that he was happy about the progress that China and Thailand have made in promoting economic exchanges and expanding investments both at home and abroad. He made this statement while receiving the economic fact-finding delegation from Shantou, Guangdong.

He also said that in trade with Thailand, China has each year imported as much Thai commodities as stipulated in the protocol and even tried to overfulfill the quotas. China could be said the most creditable country in the world. This testified to the close relations between China and Thailand, he said. The deputy prime minister said happily that his ancestors were Overseas Chinese surnamed Chen from Chaozhou, China. Therefore, he felt especially happy about the delegation from Shantou, he added.

Also on 30 January, the delegation called on Veera, deputy interior minister. He expressed full satisfaction with the rapid development of the relations between China and Thailand after the two countries established diplomatic relations. He hoped that the S.S. Longhu passenger ship, jointly run by Thai businessmen and China, will enjoy preferential treatment by China so that more Thai entrepreneurs are encouraged to make investments in China.

On the evening of 30 January, President Chen Youhan entertained the delegation at a banquet. Present were Chen Bichen, honorary president of Bangkok Bank; Xu Dengmao, former deputy prime minister and incumbent president of Bangkok Bank; Huang Zuoming, president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce; Zhou Jianmei, chairman of the Chaozhou Association; and Chen Shixian of the Chinese newsmen's fund.

Headed by Chen Zuoming, vice mayor of Shantou City, the delegation arrived in Bangkok on 29 January at the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister Veera and president of Bangkok Bank Chen Youhan. It is scheduled to return home via Hong Kong on 6 February.

NECESSITY OF 'ONE COUNTRY, TWO SYSTEMS' POLICY

HK020428 Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI SAO in Chinese 25 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Xu Bing: "The Necessity and Feasibility of One Country, Two Systems From the Perspective of Economic Development"]

[Text] On 20 December 1984, the PRC and the United Kingdom initialled the joint declaration on the Hong Kong issue, successfully solving the issues left over by history. The successful solution of this issue is due to our implementation of the correct principle of one country, two systems.

Based on the historical conditions and realities of China, Hong Kong, and the principle of one country, two systems is based on the universal tenet of Marxism and is a strategic decision of far-reaching historical significance. Viewed from any angle, the principle is both necessary and feasible.

Hong Kong is small in area, with a population of more than 5 million. However, because of peculiar historical reasons and its geographical position, because of the long-term implementation of the free-port policy in Hong Kong by the British Government, and because of the arduous struggle of the Hong Kong people, the city has gradually developed into an important international trade center, financial center, navigation center, and telecommunications center, and has become an economically prosperous region. Our basic principle in solving the Hong Kong issue is to maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. Stability is the prerequisite of prosperity. Vice versa, economic prosperity will promote social stability.

Despite the prosperity of Hong Kong's economy, it has no natural resources of its own and relies to a large degree on the international community. In this sense, Hong Kong's economy is rather fragile and cannot stand much turbulence. If there is a sudden change in the political system in Hong Kong, accompanied by a violent upheaval in its social structure, the international society will lose faith in Hong Kong and refrain from making investment and engaging in commerce and finance in Hong Kong, and the city will soon suffer from an economic depression. Therefore, the maintenance of Hong Kong's stability is of special significance in promoting the economic prosperity of Hong Kong.

Only when the various existing basic systems implemented in Hong Kong are retained will it be possible to maintain and develop its prosperity. It is precisely based on such needs that the Chinese Government has proposed the wise strategic decision of one country, two systems. This means, politically, Hong Kong shall continue to implement its original capitalist economic system and legal system. Economically, Hong Kong shall retain the status of a free port and a separate customs territory. Private ownership of property shall continue in Hong Kong. It shall continue a free-trade policy, including the free movement of goods and capital, and shall retain free import and export. No exchange control policy shall be applied in Hong Kong. Markets for foreign exchange, gold, securities, and futures shall continue. As the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China, Hong Kong shall participate in international economic life and may maintain and develop economic and cultural relations with all states.

The implementation of the principle of one country, two systems is necessary not only to maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong, but also for the development of the mainland. The maintenance and utilization of the existing peculiar status and conditions of Hong Kong are extremely favorable for promoting the economic development of the mainland. We can develop foreign trade and promote economic ties with all countries of the world, trade between the mainland and Hong Kong has grown by a large margin. In 1981, the total volume of trade between the mainland and Hong Kong grew by 11 percent from 1980, in 1983, it grew by 37 percent over 1982, and it continues to grow. Within this trade, part of it has been conducted directly with Hong Kong, and part of it has been entrepot trade via Hong Kong.

Through Hong Kong we can absorb more foreign capital so as to promote the four modernizations in the mainland. Among the foreign capital imported to the mainland in recent years, foreign capital imported from Hong Kong accounts for more than 60 percent. Through Hong Kong, the mainland can acquire more information on international economic development. Hong Kong is an information center of international economic development because it is the world's third major financial center. The securities and gold markets in Hong Kong are a barometer of international economic development. The competition of goods and capital in Hong Kong between various countries of the world also gives expression to the economic development of the whole world. Through Hong Kong we can have a better understanding of the trends of the world's economic development so as to adopt prompt and necessary policies.

From the angle of economic development, the application of the policy of one country, two systems in Hong Kong is, beyond doubt, feasible. The experiences of our economic development demonstrate that the implementation of a unified economic policy is not favorable to economic development and is infeasible, while the implementation of a flexible economic policy, based on different economic conditions and needs, is practical and feasible.

In the early days of the PRC, we implemented the policy of the coexistence of four different ownership systems, including a national capitalist economy. This policy of coexistence was not feasible, but played a good role in practice and enabled China to make a smooth transition from new democracy to socialism. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China has implemented the policy of economically opening to the world, which allows foreign capital and businessmen to invest in China and to initiate joint ventures or enterprises of monopolized capital. Practice has proved that this has not only promoted China's economic development, but enabled foreign capital to acquire rational interests.

In recent years, China has initiated special economic zones in the coastal areas and has scored unimaginable achievements. If these zones are feasible in the mainland, then retaining Hong Kong's existing special systems is certainly feasible. We have grounds to believe that so long as we persist in the principle of one country, two systems, a new situation for Hong Kong and the mainland to share prosperity will certainly appear in the near future.

FURTHER ON CHEN MUHUA TRADE MISSION TO EUROPE

## Meets Spanish Ministers

OW010930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Madrid, January 31 (XINHUA) -- Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez said today that the economic policy carried out in China today is correct and good and that if China sticks to this policy, then twenty years later it will become a great world economic power.

He said this during a meeting with Chen Muhua, visiting Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

The Chinese minister briefed the Spanish prime minister on the situation in China's economic development and rural reforms.

Gonzalez said Spain has deep interest in Chinese economic reforms and open door policy, and wished further growth of economic relations between Spain and China.

He said that he will visit China in 1985 in the company of the economy, trade and finance minister and a large number of entrepreneurs.

Chen Muhua today also held work meetings with the Spanish economy, trade and finance minister and the minister of energy and industry.

## Meets Spain's Juan Carlos

OW021539 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Madrid, February 1 (XINHUA) -- King of Spain Juan Carlos today told Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua that Chinese President Li Xiannan's visit to Spain last year has given a big push to the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

While receiving Chen, who is also the minister of China's foreign economic relations and trade, Carlos also delightfully recalled his trip to China in 1978 and asked Chen to convey his highest respect to Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping.

Speaking at a press conference this afternoon, Chen said that through her wide contacts with government ministers as well as people in the economic and business sectors during her stay here, she has attained the objective of enhancing mutual understanding and friendship and further promoting the economic relations and trade between the two countries.

She noted that in developing bilateral relations, there stands no political obstacle between the two countries.

China and Spain have agreed to hold a meeting of the Sino-Spanish mixed committee for trade in May, she added.

## Arrives in Bonn

OW040800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Bonn, February 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua arrived here today for the 4th meeting of the joint committee of the China-West German economic cooperation.

Chen, also minister of foreign economic relations and trade, is expected to discuss with Martin Bangeman, West German federal minister of economics, the possibility of closer relations in bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

The meeting is to be held in Bonn this year according to an economic cooperation agreement signed by the two governments in 1979. The agreement stipulates that such meetings will be held once a year, alternating between the capitals of the two countries each year.

While in West Germany, Chen will attend the opening ceremony of a Chinese joint trade limited company in Hamburg on February 7.

Bilateral trade and economic cooperation between China and West Germany have flourished since the onset of economic reforms in China. Total trade between the two countries was estimated at some two billion U.S. dollars in 1984.

#### VOLKSWAGEN INVESTS IN SHANGHAI AUTO PLANT

OW010848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Shanghai, February 1 (XINHUA) -- An automobile plant with an annual capacity of 300,000 cars and 500,000 engines will be built on the outskirts of Shanghai by 1995, according to the Shanghai-Volkswagen Corporation, a joint venture between China and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Located 10 km from Shanghai, the plant will cover 200 hectares of land and required an investment of 2.7 billion yuan.

As the first step in expanding Shanghai's automobile production capacity, the venture will invest 380 million yuan to retool the Shanghai automobile plant so that it can assemble 30,000 Santana cars and manufacture 100,000 engines by 1987.

The annual capacity of Santana B2 and B3, and Audi cars, is planned to reach 100,000, and engines, 200,000 by 1990.

As one of China's main manufacturers, the Shanghai plant has been turning out 50,000 "Shanghai" brand cars a year. Since October last year, it has assembled more than 1,000 Santana cars.

From 1987, the plant will cease production of "Shanghai" cars and concentrate on Santana and Audi lines.

Volkswagen will send technicians to work in Shanghai and train Chinese workers.

The Shanghai authorities are now seeking support from the German investor to run a college for the scheme.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER KARAMI

0W021040 Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Beirut, February 1 (XINHUA) -- Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami today expressed the hope that 1985 would see the occupied Lebanese territory freed from Israel's grip. He also said that 1985 would be a year in which Lebanon would further strengthen internal unity and rescue its people from their ten-year-long sufferings caused by war.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA correspondents here, Karami said these goals would be achieved through consolidating domestic security, rebuilding homeland and political reform. On the prospects for Israel's troop withdrawal from southern Lebanon, he pointed out that Israel failed to abide by what it had promised and even refused to comply with the related resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council. Karami said Israel had already announced a three-stage troop withdrawal from south Lebanon, west Al-Biqa' valley and Rashayya. The first stage would be completed by 18 this month. "As to when the other two stages would be finished, Israel has not offered a definite timetable," he added.

In Al-Naqurah military talks, Karami said, Israel also asked Lebanon to coordinate with it in the process of its troop withdrawal. But the negotiations failed to reach any understanding on a coordination plan and the security arrangement Israel had asked for because it did not put forward a comprehensive and definite schedule for its troop withdrawal. "All the arrangements on the three-stage troop pullout would be studied," he said. "It seems that Israel intends to continue to maintain its hegemony and domination over this region after its troop pullout. This could not be accepted." "Al-Naqurah talks were suspended because Israel wants Lahd troops, which have close relations with Israel, to continue to police the region, which was rejected by Lebanon," he added. Karami continued that Lebanon's agreement to participate in Al-Naqurah military talks stems from the desire to force Israel to pull out from southern Lebanon.

To reach this goal through negotiations, he said, Lebanon would neither allow the United Nations emergency troops to play a role in the north to Litani River nor accept an Israeli role in the United Nations emergency troops, especially on the international border region. Nor would Lahd troops be permitted to have a part in this region because they are part of the Israeli troops. Such role would be played only by Lebanon. From its contacts with Israel, Karami said, Lebanon felt that Israel had hatched up a plot to divide southern Lebanon into two parts, so the two countries failed to reach any consensus.

Karami also reaffirmed his country's support for the Palestinian people in their struggle for self-determination and the establishment of an independent state. A settlement of the Lebanese crisis would contribute to a just solution to the Palestine problem and to closer cooperation between Lebanon and other countries in the region, he added.

Referring to his recent visit to Syria, Karami said Lebanon and Syria had long shared common lot and interests. He had reached agreement with Syrian leaders on all the issues discussed.

He acknowledged that the ten-year civil war had damaged the national economy. To overcome economic difficulties, he said, the government had worked out a series of measures including taxation, support to industrial and agricultural sectors, prevention of price increases and cuts in public spending. Karami said his government would also request new assistance and more loans from Arab countries and other states.

PRC AID HELPS UGANDAN FARM INCREASE RICE YIELD

OW011320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 1 Feb 85

["Special for Nairobi: Chinese-Aided Farm in Uganda Reaps Bumper Harvest" --  
XINHUA headline]

[Text] Kampala, February 1 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese-aided Kibimba rice farm reaped a bumper harvest last year, the best in the past four years.

Statistics show that the farm harvested over 3.5 million kilos of rice last year, a 47.4 percent increase over the previous year. The average yield of each mu increased by 24.7 percent from 209 kilos in 1983 to 260 kilos per mu in 1984 (15 mu equal one hectare).

The Kibimba rice farm located in eastern Uganda started production in 1976 and is now the sole large state-owned rice farm in Uganda. It supplies as much as one third of the country's total consumption of rice. Therefore, its good harvest would greatly help stabilize the food market and make contribution to the country's goal of self-sufficiency.

AIR FORCE INCREASES FIGHTING CAPABILITY

880302 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 2 Feb 85 p 1

[By staff reporter Wang Gangyi]

[Text] The Chinese Air Force has substantially boosted its fighting capability over the past five years according to its commander Zhang Tingfa. Its combat flight regiments have reached a first-rate level and shooting and bombing training had proved more satisfactory than ever before, he said.

The commander told CHINA DAILY in an exclusive interview that all Air Force pilots were college or technical school graduates and all Air Force Army commanders and military region Air Force commanders had flying experience. The number of all-weather pilots had increased six times over 1978, he added.

During the past 35 years, the commander said, China had developed its own supersonic fighters, attack planes, scouts, transport planes, bombers, helicopters and training aircraft.

"As far as the number of aircraft is concerned," Zhang said, "the Chinese Air Force has been built into a large military force compared with the world's big powers." He added: "We are stepping up our efforts to narrow the gap between the Chinese warplanes and the world's advanced models."

During the "Cultural Revolution" from 1966 to 1976, the Air Force suffered under the counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. With a major shake-up of its leadership after 1976 and a consolidation drive during the past few years the Air Force has enjoyed a revival.

"The Air Force is having one of its best periods in history," the commander said. Flight accidents have been drastically reduced due to the great emphasis given to safety at all levels, according to Zhang. "During the past six years," he said, "the serious accident rate has been closed to the world's lowest."

The commander said that with the development of modern science and improvement of weapon systems new characteristics would arise in a future war. The Air Force should make its defence strategies accordingly.

He summarized the strategic principles as follows:

-- To be prepared for sudden attacks, especially sudden air raids, for a modern war usually begins with these attacks and raids.

-- To improve the ability of quick reaction, correct decision-making, and sharp striking, so as to make the Air Force more effective in combined operations.

-- To study the development of new military technology and to sum up successful battle experiences so as to create a new air battle theory for the Chinese Air Force.

Zhang said that the current streamlining of the Chinese Armed Forces is a necessary and important measure to help the country realize the "four modernizations." To cope with the new situation created by streamlining, military training would be centred on improving battle capability.

LEADERS RECEIVE CHINESE MEDICINE REPRESENTATIVES

OW022007 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1213 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 2 Feb (XINHUA) -- Party and state leaders Xi Zhongxun, Fang Yi, Song Renqiong, Hu Qili, Peng Chong, Wang Renzhong, Zhu Xuefan, Hou Guocheng, Huang Hua, and Tian Jiyun received representatives to the second representative meeting of the All-China Chinese Traditional Medicine Society, and were photographed with them at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing this afternoon.

Also present at the meeting were Hu Ziang, Dong Qiwu, Che Zaidao, Zhou Peiyuan, Burhan [Shamidi], Miao Yuntai, and Mao Yisheng.

The second representative meeting of the All-China Chinese Traditional Medicine Society held elections for the second council on 1 February. Through secret balloting, 167 council members and 44 permanent council members were elected. Cui Yuell continued as society chairman. The meeting closes tomorrow.

LI PENG ON IMPROVING COAL SUPPLY OPERATIONS

OW011359 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1647 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Wuhan, 31 Jan (XINHUA) -- Vice Premier Li Peng stressed today at a national meeting to place orders for coal that to ensure coal supply for the whole nation this year, it is necessary to reform our coal production, distribution, and transport planning methods. The key to this important reform lies in improving coal transport facilities, ensuring sufficient electric power for coal production, and supervising the implementation of coal supply plans.

-In his speech, Comrade Li Peng said: Practice in the past year shows that the simultaneous reform of coal production, distribution, and transport that began after the 1983 national meeting to place orders for coal has been successful. The reform has eliminated the long-standing chaotic situation caused by imbalance between production, distribution, and transport plans; has guaranteed the interests of producers and consumers; has reduced the pressure on railway transport brought about by additional coal produced outside the plan; and has helped in combating unhealthy tendencies and invigorating the economy. The situation in coal markets throughout the country has never been as good as it is now. However, there were shortcomings in implementing the coal supply plan in 1984. The main reason for this was the pressure exerted by the transport of coal produced outside the plan on the transport of coal produced under the plan. In particular, we failed to fulfill the plan of supplying sufficient coal to the power and the metallurgical industries. Vice Premier Li Peng put forward a few suggestions on continuing the reform and on fulfilling this year's coal supply plan:

1. Our planning should be based on the principle of taking into account the interests of large, medium, and small projects. Henceforth, both big mines administered by the state and small mines run by localities or townships will be called coal mines under the system of unified allocations if they come under unified central planning. This embodies the state's principles and policies for developing coal production. In other words, we are adhering to the principle of combining large, medium, and small projects and accelerating their growth.

In ensuring state shipment of coal, it is necessary to consider to which unit the coal is supplied rather than which coal mine produced the coal. The state will give priority to ensuring the shipment of coal to key enterprises and large cities.

2. The principle of "not changing the base figure, distributing the difference, and placing orders for the whole amount," that is, not changing the base figure for the 1984 national coal supply and order placing and distributing only the increased output of this year, will be adopted for this year. Producers, transporters, and consumers taking part in the reform should sign contracts.

3. Once a unified plan is worked out for coal production, distribution, and transport, the next step is to grasp transport work. In areas where railway transport capacity has reached its maximum, the transport of coal must be included in the mandatory plan so that it can be placed under the strict control of the state. Transporting coal produced outside the plan will not be permitted under any circumstances. For the interests of all concerned, coal produced through the cooperation and accumulated funds of various localities may be included in the state plan and arranged for shipment. As for those areas where the railway transport capacity can still be tapped, the transport of coal supplied under the guidance plan may be permitted. In order to relieve the pressure on coal transport, we should increase the number of high horsepower freight trains. In addition, we should make maximum use of highway, inland water, and coastal transport services.

4. Transporting coal to key enterprises must be guaranteed. In the reform of coal production, distribution, and transport, there are two ways to transport coal through the railways. The first is the state distribution plan that must be guaranteed. Particular emphasis must be given to the transport of coal to be used in the power and metallurgical industries, in locomotives, and in some big cities. The second is the plan for transporting coal produced through cooperation and accumulation of funds by various localities and according to state plan. Efforts must be made to fulfill its shipment according to plan.

5. We must strengthen management. The State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Coal Industry, and the Ministry of Railways must strengthen their supervision and control over the coal supply plan to ensure that the plan is fully carried out.

#### DENG LIQUN, OTHERS GIVE LITERATURE AWARDS

OW031144 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1618 GMT 2 Feb 85

[By reporter Wu Jincai]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Feb (XINHUA) -- Coal Minister Gao Yangwen said today: Our coal miners have made a fortune -- a spiritual "fortune." What does he mean by that? It turns out to be: A total of 53 literary and art works with the life of coal miners as the main theme have been selected as winners of the first group of "Black Gold" awards. The writers of these works were given the awards in Beijing by the Ministry of Coal Industry today.

Gao Yangwen's "theory in making a fortune" was based on that. He believes that the value of spiritual wealth can not be measured in money. The get-together of people in the field of coal mining and those in the field of literature and arts is of great significance.

Some veteran coal miners said excitedly: In the past, it was hard to find literary and art works describing the life in the coal mines. In recent years, writers have finally come to this treasure house -- the collieries. We heartily welcome them!

Deng Liqun, Yang Chengwu, Xiao Hua, and Rong Gaotang gave the four first-prize winners the awards made of black amber. Jiang Fawu, author of the television drama "Fathers, Sons, Brothers, and Their Wives" that won the first prize, spoke on behalf of the winners. He pledged to use the coal mines as a place to display his abilities to the fullest and to turn out more and better literary and art works that reflect the life in the mines.

#### WAN LI INSPECTS ZHUHAI SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE

HK020527 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, inspected the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone on 31 January, accompanied by Lin Ruo and Wu Nansheng, secretaries of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee. He visited the Nanshan industrial zone, Zhuhai holiday village, Gongbei Guesthouse, and Wanhai magnetic tape plant. He also listened to work reports delivered by Fang Bao and Liang Guangda, responsible comrades of the Zhuhai City CPC Committee and Government. He expressed satisfaction with construction in the special zone.

At the Zhuhai holiday village, Comrade Wan Li had a cordial chat with the Hong Kong investor Mr Wu Zhaosheng and encouraged him to run the village still better. Comrade Wan Li also urged the leading comrades of Zhuhai City to create first-class industry, agriculture, urban construction, and services.

#### HU YAOBANG PRAISES DEZHOU'S WORK AFTER DEC VISIT

OW020113 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0805 GMT 1 Feb 85

[By reporter Dai Guoqiang]

[Excerpts] Jinan, 1 Beg (XINHUA) -- Cadres and the masses of Shandong Province's Dezhou Prefecture, who have "stood-up" economically by growing cotton in recent years, have, since the beginning of this year, taken steps to readjust rural areas' agricultural and industrial structure in accordance with the spirit of the CPC Central Committee's No 1 document of 1984. They plan to reduce the acreage of cotton, maintain a steady increase in grain production, develop village and township industry vigorously, make great effort to increase production of meat, poultry, eggs, milk, fruits, and fish, and work hard to create a new dimension in those fields.

On the road to rural reform paved by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and three consecutive No 1 documents by the CPC Central Committee, Dezhou Prefecture, after doing away with the "eating from the same big pot" style production system, has in recent years worked hard to grow cotton instead of concentrating on producing grain. This has enabled the prefecture's rural economy to develop at a great pace in the last few years. After Comrade Hu Yaobang made an inspection tour of the prefecture last December, he said happily: Dezhou has done a good job. I hope you will do an even better job in the future and create a new dimension in your work next year.

Now it is bitterly cold in China, but Dezhou Prefecture is filled with warmth and enthusiasm. Cadres, staff members and workers of all departments of agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors have already started to make available fine seeds, train key technical personnel, purchase production means, and do other preparatory work in order to get ready for the further readjustment of rural areas' agricultural and industrial structure, as well as the development of industry and the diversified economy.

MORE ON ZHAO ZIYANG INSPECTING SHANXI PROVINCE

OW031327 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1512 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Taiyuan, 2 Feb (XINHUA) -- Braving severely cold weather, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, inspected the development of rural coal mines in Shanxi's Yanbei Prefecture and Datong City from 26 to 30 January. He pointed out: Town and township coal mines are full of vitality and have a bright future.

Shanxi Province is an important base of energy and chemical industry in the country, and its coal output has grown rapidly in recent years. The province produced 121.03 million tons of coal in 1980. In 1984 its coal production rose to 184.61 million tons. This represented a yearly increase of 15.89 million tons. In Shanxi Province town and township coal mines have sprung up quickly and are playing an important role. In 1980 the output of Shanxi's town and township coal mines amounted to only 29.97 million tons, but in 1984 it rose to 70 million tons. This was 3 million tons more than the 1980 total output of mines operating in Shanxi under unified central planning. The output of coal produced by town and township coal mines and state-run coal mines in Shanxi in 1984 accounted for 60.28 percent of the total coal output of the province. During his inspection tour in Yanbei and Datong, Comrade Zhao Ziyang asked detailed questions about coal production by town and township coal mines, their technical transformation, and their future development plans. During a report meeting it was noted that Yanbei Prefecture had abundant deposits of coal. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, great efforts have been made by prefectoral authorities to stimulate the development of both state-run and collective-run coal mines. These coal mines produced 18 million tons of coal in 1984. Stimulated by the development of coal production, the prefecture has made vigorous efforts to develop other industries. It has set up kilns, quarries, transport services, and foodstuff factories. In 1984 the prefecture's town and township enterprises numbered more than 49,000. Their output value exceeded 630 million yuan and their profit was 160 million yuan. The average per capita income was 415 yuan, an increase of more than 300 percent over 1980. Thus, the prefecture became Shanxi's first prefecture that had succeeded in doubling its annual industrial and agricultural output value. During a report meeting in Datong City it was noted that since 1978, the output of town and township coal mines in Datong City has increased at an average rate of 64.72 percent. The development of these township coal mines has stimulated the development of the economy throughout the city. Total industrial and agricultural output value in the city's southern suburbs and northern suburbs has doubled. The average net income of each peasant in 1984 was 657 yuan. Upon hearing the report Comrade Zhao Ziyang was extremely pleased. He said: It seems that town and township coal mines have become the mainstay of the rural economy here and a principal avenue through which peasants can become well-off. Such coal mines will play an important role in energy development in Shanxi. The development of coal production will lead to the development of transportation, the tertiary industry, and other trades and enterprises, and will be very effective in invigorating the rural economy and supporting the four modernizations of the country.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang inspected Zuoyun, Youyu, Huairan, and Hunyuan Counties from 28 to 30 January. He visited the Xiaosungou coal mine in Zuoyun and the Dongxing coal mine in Wujiayao town, Huairan County. The Xiaosungou coal mine was self-reliantly built and mainly operated by Zhangjiachang township and Chenjiayao township in Zuoyun County in 1972. Its annual production was 15,000 tons then. Later the two townships adopted measures to multiply the mine's production by simultaneously carrying out production, innovation, and expansion work.

They opened a pair of new pits, with a capacity of 150,000 tons of crude coal in 1981. This enabled the mine's output to reach 300,000 tons in 1984. Wujiayao is one of eight towns in Huaiyu County and has abundant deposits of coal. There are 10 town or township coal mines in the town. In the past 2 years the vigorous development of these coal mines had boosted the town's coal output. It reached 662,000 tons in 1984. During the inspection tour Comrade Zhao Ziyang said: We must not take town and township coal mines lightly. Many of them are capable of producing several hundred thousand tons of coal a year. During the period of the first 5-year plan coal mines with a capacity of producing several hundred thousand tons of coal a year were regarded as key projects of the state. There are many advantages in running town and township coal mines. Such coal mines need less investment but yield quicker returns. Through constant transformation, they can become large mines and carry on steady production for a long time to come.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang also visited some towns, townships, villages, and families of commune members that had become well-off in a short time as a result of the development of town and township coal mines. During his inspection tour Comrade Zhao Ziyang discussed with local authorities questions concerning the policy toward town and township coal mines, the division of coal resources, the raising of funds for running coal mines, and the technical transformation, management, and operation of coal mines. He said: Town and township coal mines should be jointly operated and should pay attention to technical transformation. This will guarantee the steady growth of their production. With reserve strength, they can make greater contributions to China's socialist modernization.

#### ZHANG AIPING ON ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

OW020555 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Speaking at a national conference of directors of electronics industry departments and bureaus on 31 January, State Councillor Zhang Aiping said that electronics technology had been extensively used in various economic fields in China and that very good results had been achieved in electric power, in oil, and in the metallurgy industry, as well as in communications and meteorology. He said China also has achieved relatively good results in using electronics technology in the aeronautics industry. He said: China used self-developed detection and control and communications systems for launching long-range guided missiles, submarine-based missiles and an experimental communications satellite. The systems functioned very well. He added: China will step up study of fundamental electronics technology, strive to develop electronic components and accessories, as well as large integrated circuits, further improve the quality of electronic products, and speed up the updating of products in order to meet the needs of economic development and people's lives.

#### ZHANG AIPING ON ORDNANCE INDUSTRY PRODUCTION

OW031149 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Zhang Aiping spoke at a meeting of leading cadres of the enterprises and institutions under the Ministry of Ordnance Industry on 1 February. He emphasized that the ordnance industry should step up training of technical personnel capable of designing and developing new products, and make great efforts to develop the production of products for civilian use and to develop foreign trade.

He pointed out: The leading cadres at all levels, scientists, and technicians should fully understand the strategic significance of producing civilian products while ensuring fulfilment of military tasks, promptly adapt themselves to new circumstance and new tasks, and make great efforts to develop new products for civilian use.

He said: We should attach importance to and improve export trade, open up new markets for military industrial products, enhance our competitive power with regard to quality and price, and greatly develop foreign trade. The production of the products for military use and the products for civilian use should rely on scientific and technical progresses. We should bring into full play the role of those who tackle difficult scientific and technological problems. We should not always indiscriminately copy other's products. While importing and learning advanced technologies from abroad, we should attach importance to designing and developing new products ourselves, and dare to surpass the advanced technological level.

ZHAO ZIYANG AT FORUM ON COASTAL ECONOMIC ZONES

0W011039 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1259 GMT 31 Jan 85

[By reporter Chen Tanqiang]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Jan (XINHUA) -- Our country has taken another new step in opening itself to the outside world. A forum on Chang Jiang Sanjiaozhou [0005 6037 3166 Delta], Zhu Jiang Sanjiaozhou, and southern Fujian's Xiamen-Zhangzhou-Quanzhou Sanjiaozhou, which ended in Beijing today, proposed that the three deltas be designated as open coastal economic zones. The 7-day forum, sponsored by the State Council, was attended by responsible persons of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, and Guangdong Provinces, Shanghai Municipality, and the relevant cities, prefectures, and counties of the 4 provinces, as well as responsible persons of central departments, totaling more than 90 people.

Comrades Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Hu Qili, Tian Jiyun, Ji Pengfei, and Wang Bingqian met with all the personnel attending the forum and had pictures taken with them. Premier Zhao Ziyang delivered an important speech at the forum before it ended. State Councillor Gu Mu presided over the forum.

Those present held: To designate Chang Jiang Sanjiaozhou, Zhu Jiang Sanjiaozhou, and southern Fujian's Xiamen-Zhangzhou-Quanzhou Sanjiaozhou as open coastal economic zones is a strategic plan to bring along the economic development of the interior by accelerating the economic development of coastal areas. The reform of our country's economic structure and its policy of opening to the outside world will be carried out through exploration and practices at various levels in the special economic zones, open coastal cities, open coastal economic zones, and the interior of the country. They will be pushed forward step by step from the outside to the inside, or from the coastal areas to the interior, in order to closely link the economic development of the coastal areas with that of the interior, to solve questions of the relationship between the east and the west of our country, and to vitalize our economy and make our people prosperous.

As to the specific extent the coastal economic zones of the three deltas should open, the forum held: These economic zones should develop from a small to a large area, from isolated points to a whole area, or from a minor delta to a greater delta, and planned, step-by-step arrangements should be made for this.

The forum proposed policies and measures to be carried out. The main purpose of such policies and measures is to give greater decisionmaking power to the designated cities, counties, and enterprises in the open coastal economic zones to increase their vigor and driving force in using foreign funds, importing technology, and developing foreign trade.

Strengthening the management of open coastal economic zones was a major subject discussed by the forum. Participants stressed: Opening to the outside world and management must be done at the same time, and it is necessary to guide, promote, and ensure the practice of opening to the outside world with scientific management.

#### YU QIULI PRAISES SHANGHAI WORKER'S ART WORK

OW300542 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] A model of tree roots, an artistic masterpiece created by worker (Fang Peichun) of the Shanghai Steel Pipe Factory during his spare time won a silver medal at the first national exhibition of outstanding works in arts, photography, and calligraphy recently. At the national exhibition, Yu Qiuli, Deng Liqun, and other leading comrades at the central level saw Comrade (Fang Peichun's) masterpiece, and praised it as something unique and of special value.

#### YANG DEZHI ATTENDS COMPUTER DEMONSTRATION

OW011439 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] The PLA General Staff Department held a demonstration of computer application by units under the department on 30 January. Yang Dezhi and others watched the demonstration. Eighteen computer application projects were demonstrated by the artillery, engineering, armored, and communications units under the department.

#### POLITIBURO MEMBERS GIVE AWARDS TO THEATER BUILDERS

OW031254 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1508 GMT 2 Feb 85

[By reporter Li Xiuqing]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Feb (XINHUA) -- Qinghua University, the Beijing No 5 Urban Construction Company, and 30 other units were commended today for their outstanding contributions in building China's first modern theater, the China Theater. Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Yang Dezhi, and other leaders awarded each unit a banner, on which were five large Chinese characters "Hardworking Builders."

While designing and building the China Theater, these units used advanced domestic and foreign technology and equipment to build a mechanized stage with automatic lighting and stereo sound, which have made it the best theater in China today.

The builders spent only half a year completing such a grand project so that the music and dance epic "The Song of the Chinese Revolution" could be rehearsed and staged on time. Since the theater's completion, the "Song of the Chinese Revolution" has been performed more than 100 times. This is proof that the project was completed with high quality.

At the commendation ceremony, Zhou Weishi, vice minister of culture, expressed his appreciation on behalf of the creators, performers, and other workers of the "Song of the Chinese Revolution" to the builders of the theater.

NUCLEAR INDUSTRY MINISTER ON CIVILIAN USES

HK011340 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Jiang Xinxiong, minister of Nuclear Industry: "Do a Good Job of Switching the Nuclear Industry to Civilian Uses"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee has repeatedly stressed the need for the national defense industry to combine military with civilian uses and to switch its emphasis to serving the national economy and the people's livelihood. Recently, Comrade Deng Xiaoping made things still clearer, pointing out: "The national defense industry, being well equipped and strong in technology, we must make the fullest use of such a source of strength, directing it toward the whole national construction effort and the energetic development of civil industries."

Insisting on making reforms, enlivening the economy, and accelerating the pace in a switchover to civilian use are the primary tasks in the development of the nuclear industry. A switchover to civilian use in the nuclear industry chiefly calls for developing the uses of nuclear energy and nuclear technology in the national economy. At present, apart from stepping up efforts toward the proper completion of the Qinshan nuclear plant, we must, in line with the State Council's regulations on division of labor in building nuclear plants, actively tender for and take up nuclear island construction in relation to nuclear power stations in Guangdong, east China, northeast China, and so forth. We must uphold and carry out the guideline calling for a domestic nuclear fuel foundation and guarantee the supply of fuel elements to meet the demands of nuclear power development. We must actively develop new ways of harnessing nuclear energy and study the design of thermonuclear power stations, substituting nuclear power for oil and coal and providing heat for industrial production and urban life. We must energetically promote the use of nuclear technologies, covering reactors, accelerators, radioactive isotopes, and so forth in various sectors of the national economy. We must combine them with other sciences and technologies in developing a number of new sciences, new technologies, and new industries, such as nuclear medicine, nuclear agronomy, the science of nuclear environmental protection, nuclear analysis and gauging technology, nuclear tracing technology, nuclear automatic control technology, the nuclear irradiation-processing industry, nuclear electronic instruments manufacturing industry, and so forth. We must actively pass on to civil industrial departments advanced non-nuclear technologies used and developed in the process of building up the nuclear industry, such as extraction, ion exchange, high-efficiency [gao xiao 7559 2400] flocculation, synchro-electrical engine operation safety protection, heat pump evaporation, powder metallurgy, special processing, the use of manipulators, low-temperature superconductivity, strong magnetism [qigng ci 1730 4318], high vacuum, [gao zhen kong 7559 4176 4500] and remote control and remote gauging technology. We must stimulate the technical development of civil industries and raise the production level and improve economic results. We must also give full play to the comprehensive superior features of the nuclear industry that involve many fields of study, many kinds of work, and many industries. We must fully develop a comprehensive ability to link up or to form complete sets of equipment, as far as geology, mines, scientific research, design, the manufacture of equipment and instruments, building construction, and the installation of plumbing are concerned. We must offer overall technical cooperation and provide engineering services for cities, towns, and villages in working out plans and designs, manufacturing equipment and instruments and handling contracted construction projects, as far as the light and food industries, culture, education, public health and environmental protection are concerned. Or we may invest in technical personnel training, technology, and equipment and joint relevant areas or departments in developing aluminium, marble, granite, colored sands [cai se sha 1752 5331 3097] and other nonferrous metals and to-grade construction materials -- things which the state presently lacks.

In the past few years we have achieved definite results in our exploratory and developmental efforts in the above various fields where a switchover to civilian use is concerned. The value of output for civilian use has shown increases from 20 to 30 percent per year. More than 300 technological processes for special use have been transferred to civil industrial departments, with relatively satisfactory economic and social results achieved. But a very big gap still exists when a comparison is made with fraternal departments. Therefore, in the new year, we must take effective measures to bring about relatively great development of the nuclear industry in its switchover to civilian use.

First, we must uphold reform and enliven the economy, bringing about the transformation of the nuclear industry from a war industry to a type combining civilian and military uses, from scientific research and production to operation and development, from close-doorism to exposure to the domestic and international scenes. The nuclear industry in the past was solely concerned with war production and operated as an independent system. Its assignments were handed down from the higher levels. Its products were sold by the state on a quota basis. Special fund allocations were made available for it. Its material and equipment requirements were guaranteed on a priority basis. The switchover to civilian use has called for its operating on its own and making independent exploratory and operational research efforts and for its meeting market and consumer needs with regard to economic, technical, quality, and service levels. We must fully realize that the switchover to civilian use is in itself a penetrating reform of the nuclear industry, including a major change in the mix of products, the industrial structure, the economic system, operating and management methods and also ways of thinking and ways of doing things. Therefore, we must simplify administration and delegate power, revitalize enterprises and accelerate the pace of reform.

Second, we must strengthen leadership over the business of switching over to civilian use and guidance in developing an operating guideline. We must realistically give the business of switching over to civilian use primary attention in our whole work program, strengthen leadership over it and devote the main part of our energy and time to it. We must also properly work out plans for efforts and organize production and operating activities. We must concentrate a number of trained personnel with the courage to explore and with operating skills on developing products for civilian use. On the development front, any product developed must suit the needs of the market. Attention must be paid to making the most of a given unit's technical skills, favorable production conditions, or available local resources in order to lay claim to a backbone product. As far as the operating guidelines are concerned, we must focus on nuclear development as the main effort while engaging in multiple undertakings. We must develop products for civilian use with local, seasonal, and other factors in mind. The aim is to revitalize the economy in a relatively quick way.

Third, we must open up to both the domestic and foreign markets, and be good at using foreign capital, handling foreign trade, and bringing in technology, in order to serve the switchover to civilian use. Except for war products and production lines devoted to such products, we must relax security restrictions and strengthen cooperation with relevant areas in developing products for civilian use. This year we must make breakthroughs in using foreign capital, handling foreign trade, bringing in technology, and developing products for civilian use. We must pay close attention to available information about the international market, push products in specialized fields, cut down on warehouse inventories, and turn inactive "money" into active funds in order to provide funds for a switchover to civilian use and bring in technology.

Fourth, we must pool mass wisdom and realistically take care of problems concerning the development of products for civilian use.

At present problems relatively worthy of note have to do with capital and materials. Apart from using funds established by the Ministry of Nuclear Industry for the development of products for civilian use, we must resort to various ways and means in seeking a solution. We must tap the internal potentials to the fullest and make good and full use of existing funds. We must avail ourselves to bank loans in developing products for civilian use. Concerning equipment and materials long living idle, we can put them to use on a compensatory basis.

Fifth, we must give full play to our ministry's superiority in science and technology, translate technologies into commodities, and transform military technologies in a more planned manner in the direction of civilian use. We must further do a good job of technical investment and technical cooperation, energetically carry out technical trading activities, and open up a technical market.

Sixth, we must formulate incentive and aid policies and arouse enthusiasm in the switchover to civilian use. Regarding the distribution of profits on newly developed products after deductions for principal and interest payments, we must lay down stipulations favorable to the development of products for civilian use. In developing products for civilian use, we make a clear distinction between what should be rewarded and what should be penalized. We must get rid of the situation of equally sharing from the same "big common pot." This is to arouse the enthusiasm of the cadres and workers. We must seriously uphold the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee in developing products for civilian use. We must do a good job of switching over to civilian use and work on "starting another career."

#### MINISTRY PLANS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT IN JIANGSU

OW021433 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Our Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power has recently established the Dongnan Nuclear Power Development Company that will be responsible for the technical aspect of the construction of the Huadong Sunan [Eastern China Southern Jiangsu] Nuclear Power Plant. To be built in Jiangyin County, Jiangsu Province, the Huadong Sunan Nuclear Power Plant will be equipped with two 900,000-kilowatt, water-pressure reactor, nuclear generator sets.

#### SONG PING ADVOCATES CHEMICAL INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

OW040458 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1229 GMT 3 Feb 85

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Liu Xuanyang and XINHUA reporter Chen Yun]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA) -- Speaking at a national conference of directors of chemical industrial departments (bureaus) that ended on 3 February, State Councilor Song Ping said: The Ministry of Chemical Industry should not be the ministry of just the enterprises under chemical industrial departments. It should be the real PRC Ministry of Chemical Industry, which takes charge of the entire chemical industry and supports "all localities and sectors should develop the chemical industry."

"All localities and sectors should develop the chemical industry" was one of the central topics of the conference. The conference participants held that the chemical industry involves many other industries, covers a wide range of products, and provides extensive service to society and therefore can best be developed by diversifying its utilization of resources.

The industry should be the concern of all national economic departments, many of which have the resources and other requirements for developing the chemical industry. But if diversified utilization of resources is not properly carried out, the industry may seriously pollute the environment and waste natural resources. For this reason, the principle "all localities and sectors should develop the chemical industry" should be important for developing the chemical industry in the future.

The conference maintained that, "all localities and sectors should develop the chemical industry" is aimed at encouraging all sectors and localities to develop chemical industrial products, particularly those much needed in the market, by taking advantage of natural resources and other favorable conditions available to them. They should also consider market demand, diversify utilization of natural resources, and promote the production of chemical products by employing different economic means. By doing so, not only will society's economic results be improved, but the chemical industry will also develop at a greater pace. The conference pointed out that, at present, the total output value of the chemical industrial departments only accounts for 57.9 percent of the nation's total chemical industrial output value. A relatively high percentage is shared by the petrochemical, pharmaceutical, coking, light chemical and national defense chemical industries. Therefore, the prospect of "all localities and sectors should develop the chemical industry" is an extremely bright one.

Qin Zhongda, minister of chemical industry, put it very clearly at today's meeting: To achieve the goal of "all localities and sectors should develop the chemical industry," all chemical industrial departments should first emancipate their minds, do away with sectarianism, prepare to serve the chemical industry throughout the nation, and treat them equally. Under the guidance of the state plan, all chemical industrial departments should actively support and enthusiastically encourage all localities, sectors and enterprises to develop the chemical industry. He said: The chemical industry can be developed in many ways. Other industries may cooperate with chemical industrial units, set up joint ventures with them, or they may develop by themselves. The chemical industrial sector should also take the initiative to cooperate with other industries. He said: The Ministry of Chemical Industry and chemical industrial departments (bureaus) of all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions should take immediate actions, listen to the opinions of all departments concerned, and do all they can to do a good job in information-gathering, technical training, and consulting services.

Song Ping stressed: In encouraging all localities and sectors to develop the chemical industry, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, serving as a functional ministry of the State Council, must strengthen its administrative work over the entire industry and make an effort to provide good service in formulating principles and policies, in providing assistance in economic legislation, in making plans and arrangements, and in providing technical consulting services and market information, to prevent scrambling of raw materials markets, blind development, overlapping investment, environmental pollution, and problems in production safety.

#### HAO JIANXIU MEETS YOUNG ECONOMIC PIONEERS

0W011848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, February 1 (XINHUA) -- Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, met a group of rural youths who have made outstanding contributions to increasing rural prosperity under the current policies. Hao described the 20 youngsters attending a meeting in Beijing as being "pioneers in rural economic reform, representatives of the advanced productive forces and examples of becoming prosperous through hard work".

The youth representatives reported their experiences and achievements.

Hao praised one youngster who had developed a new variety of cotton. She said people were demanding high-quality cotton following improvements in living standards. Hao used to be a textile worker.

She proposed that the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery should offer rural youths more opportunities to study and learn new skills.

Hao hoped that the youngsters would study and carry out present policies to further develop the rural economy, and would work with creativity to make greater contributions to rural prosperity.

The youth representatives held a discussion meeting on Thursday with economists, agronomists and professors to probe the strategy of boosting the rural economy.

#### NPC DEPUTIES TO TOUR LOCALITIES BEFORE SESSION

OW012105 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1320 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 31 Jan (XINHUA) -- To enable the people's deputies to acquaint themselves with the situation in all fields and better exercise their powers and functions, a recent chairmanship meeting of the NPC Standing Committee decided that NPC deputies be organized to inspect various localities before the convening of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC.

The decision was made on the basis of motions made by deputies at the Second Session of the Sixth NPC. The General Office of the NPC Standing Committee recently issued an opinion concerning arrangements for NPC deputies' inspection tours. The "opinion" said: The primary purpose of the inspection is to understand questions pertaining to state plan and budget and the economic structural reform. The time of the inspection should be arranged from around 5 to 15 March. The NPC Standing Committee has entrusted all provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal people's congress standing committees to organize NPC deputies residing or working in each locality on an inspection tour of that locality. The Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee is responsible for contacting and organizing NPC deputies in Hong Kong and Macao to join the inspection in Guangdong.

The "opinion" said: Opinions and suggestions made by deputies during the inspection should be handed over to the local People's Congress Standing Committee or the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee for forwarding to concerned departments for handling. In principle, deputies should not bring along an entourage during the inspection. Reception for deputies by various localities should be simple. There should be no welcome and send-off by the masses, no banquets, gift-giving, nor special evening cultural performances.

#### NIE RONGZHEN WATCHES VIDEO ON DEFENSE FRONT TOUR

OW031323 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0020 GMT 3 Feb 85

["Feature" by XINHUA reporter Guo Diancheng: "The Old Marshal Feels Gratified" -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA) -- One evening shortly after New Year's Day, the small drawing room of Marshal Nie Rongzhen's residence was permeated with a joyful atmosphere.

Some comrades of the PLA General Logistics Department came with a videotape on new progress in the construction of border areas and frontier islands to report the happy news on the defense front to Marshal Nie.

In high spirits, Marshal Nie sat in a swivel chair. While watching the video recording, he inquired about the situation in those places. Though they are far away, his heart is linked with everything there.

Two years ago Marshal Nie watched a video recording made by the General Logistics Department on a logistics work inspection tour of the border areas and frontier islands. His heart could not remain calm at that time, and he wrote a letter to responsible person in the General Logistics Department -- Comrades Hong Xuezhi and Wang Ping. The letter stated:

"In the past I knew that the life of our cadres and fighters guarding the frontier islands and border areas was very hard; never before have I seen so realistically the life they are leading in such a difficult environment. They dedicate their youth and might to ensuring the safety of the motherland. They are the most beloved people! I am deeply moved after seeing this. I think the leadership at various levels should give them solicitude after knowing their difficulties."

"Should give them solicitude!" -- this was Marshal Nie's earnest expectation with regard to the work of the leading organs concerned. It also showed the Central Military Commission's determination to solve the difficulties for the frontier guards.

Then, Vice Chairman Yang Shangkun wrote a report to Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission, listing the urgent problems of the border and coastal front units that had to be resolved. The report said: This concerns the border and coastal defense construction and the vital interests of our broad masses of cadres and fighters. It was the agreement unanimously reached at a work meeting of the Military Commission that special funds should be appropriated and a deadline set up for the solution of these problems.

This report was quickly approved by Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

Two years have elapsed. In these 2 years the whole Army has concentrated its manpower and material resources on strengthening the border and coastal defense construction, drastically changing the previous look of the long border and coastal defense line.

Eighty percent of the planned construction projects along the 37,000-km border and coastal defense line have been completed!

The living conditions of the border and coastal front fighters have been greatly improved!

The video recording showed many new and fine-style buildings standing on rocky seashores or in greenery-covered ravines. Some of them looked just like villas. As the videotape continued, Marshal Nie became increasingly delighted. From time to time, he pointed at the picture on the screen and asked: What is this place? What is that place?

The numerous shots of happy scenes, plus the moving narration, deeply touched Marshal Nie's heart. He frequently smiled and nodded.

That evening Marshal Nie was exceptionally delighted. He found gratification from the happy voice of the frontier guards recorded on the tape.

Placed on a table in the hallway leading to the small drawing room was a nearly-1-meter-long lobster specimen, which had been presented as a special gift to Marshal Nie by naval fighters stationed on Hainan Dao. When visitors were surprised to see such a big lobster, Marshal Nie used to say in delight: "This is a gift from coastal frontier guards." This evening when Marshal Nie left the small drawing room after seeing the video recording, he once again cast his eyes emotionally upon that lobster specimen. It is not an ordinary gift, but an expression of the high respects from thousands upon thousands of fighters on the coastal and border defense fronts to the old marshal!

#### NAVY OPENS OFF-LIMITS AREAS IN SUPPORT OF TOURISM

OW020906 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0113 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 2 Feb (XINHUA) -- The Navy has decided to open a number of places of historical interest and scenic spots within its coastal off-limits areas in support of the state's efforts to develop tourism.

These include Fort Shajiao in Dongwan County, Guangdong, where patriotic generals such as Lin Zexu and Guan Tianpie fought against the British aggressor troops: part of the memorable original site of the Whampoa Military Academy on Changzhou Island, Guangzhou, Guangdong; the northern naval commander's office on Liugong Island, Weihai City, Shandong; and Yantai Beach, Qin Island of Qingdao, and Xiaqing Palace in Laoshan, all in Shandong. After thoroughly discussing the matter with local governments, the related naval units decided to open these spots to the public in various ways under the condition that the security of these coastal defense areas will not be jeopardized.

Also known as Taiqing Palace, Xiaqing Palace in Laoshan was first constructed in the early years of the Northern Song Dynasty and is about 1,000 years old. Pu Songling, the renowned Qing Dynasty writer, once lived and worked there. A certain Navy Unit stationed nearby will move soon and vacate its barracks to accommodate tourists. The Northern Navy commander's office on Weihai City's Liugong Island, also known as "Lord Ding's Mansion," was built by the Qing government in 1887 when it established the Northern Navy. Commanding the Northern Navy to resist the Japanese aggressors during the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-85, Ding Ruchang and other patriotic admirals died in the line of duty there. The Navy unit stationed here has repaired the various quarters of the mansion and handed it over to the local government. Tourists have already begun visiting this mansion.

#### RED ARMY MEMORIAL HALL OPENS IN GUANGXI

OW021018 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1618 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Nanning, 1 Feb (XINHUA) -- More than 300 representatives of various circles in Longzhou County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, took part in a ceremony today to inaugurate the 8th Red Army Memorial Hall. Fifty-five years ago Deng Xiaoping, Li Mingrui, Yu Zuoyu, and other comrades led the Longzhou uprising and officially announced the founding of the 8th Army of the Chinese Worker-Peasant Red Army and the Zuojiang Revolutionary Committee.

In 1962 Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote an inscription for the monument in memory of the revolutionary martyrs of the 8th Red Army: "The fruit of the revolutionary victory was condensed from the blood of martyrs. We will always remember the great contributions made by the 8th Red Army and the revolutionary martyrs of the people." The newly built four-story memorial hall displays more than 100 valuable revolutionary historical relics, important historical documents, and data as well as photos emphatically introducing the Longzhou uprising and the militant course of building the 8th Red Army and the Zuojiang revolutionary base area.

Tan Yingji, member of the Standing Committee of the Guanxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee, cut the ribbon for the inauguration ceremony and addressed the gathering.

#### WATER RESOURCES COORDINATING GROUP SET UP

OW031242 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1615 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 2 Feb (XINHUA) -- With the approval of the State Council, a national water resources coordinating group was recently formed in Beijing to strengthen the unified administration of water resources throughout the country.

The group's principal tasks and functions are to draw up a water resources law; examine and approve comprehensive water utilization plans that concern the situation as a whole and that are closely related to the interests of agriculture, industry, transportation, and cities; organize and coordinate the solutions to existing problems in comprehensive utilization of water resources; handle major disputes over the use of water resources; and coordinate arranging interdepartmental comprehensive scientific research projects on utilization of water resources and in solving major water resources problems of localities that can only be solved with the coordination of the departments concerned of the State Council.

The group was formed by the leading comrades of the State Council's departments concerned. The group is headed by Qian Zhengying, minister of water resources and electric power. Huang Yicheng, vice minister of the State Planning Commission, and Zheng Guangdi, vice minister of communications, serve as deputy heads. The group's office is located at the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power.

#### TEN YOUNG FACTORY MANAGERS RECEIVE AWARDS

OW031023 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1311 GMT 2 Feb 85

[By reporters Zhang Jinsheng and Yang Qing]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Feb (XINHUA) -- In Beijing where achievements by great men and women of the contemporary era were evaluated, 100 outstanding young factory directors and managers have been pushed by history onto the rostrum today to receive their prizes and awards from the party and the people. The "10 best," including Fang Yichun, Li Zhonglin, and Chen Chao who have been given the honorable title of "Outstanding Young Entrepreneurs," became the focus of attention among the 100 prize winners at the meeting where these outstanding young people were commended. Their achievements again reflected the dialectics of the saying that "the times produce their heroes."

As these outstanding young people of the new generation received, from Hao Jianxiu, Wang Renzhong and other leading comrades, the medals, bright red certificates of honor, and prizes, they would always keep in mind what some of our predecessors have said: It is the fiery reforms and practice that have tempered them, and the party that has paved the broad avenue for them to develop their ability to the fullest.

The various activities to evaluate and select these outstanding young people were jointly sponsored by the ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN journal, the China Enterprise Management Association, the Propaganda Department of the CYL Central Committee, and the Central TV Station. Economists Yu Guangyuan and Tong Dalin, as well as others who participated in the Evaluation Committee to select the outstanding young people, praised the young factory directors and managers for their dauntless spirit in carrying out reforms, their unique abilities in administering management in a modern way, their fine qualities in learning and in daring to explore things, as well as their farsightedness, insight, and courage. Some economists also pointed out: "The grasping of the lifelines in economic development by very young people shows that China will definitely become even more prosperous."

Hu Jiantao, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, and Zhao Weichen, vice minister of the State Economic Commission, delivered speeches at the meeting. Also attending today's meeting were responsible persons of the departments concerned Yuan Baohua, Li Yuanchao, and Sha Ye.

#### XINHUA NEWSLETTER ON HONORED MATHEMATICIAN

0W031950 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0118' GMT 3 Feb 85

[ "Newsletter: Amid Millions Upon Millions of People -- the 20 Years of Professor Hua Luogeng in Popularizing the Optimum Seeking and Overall Planning Methods" -- XINHUA headline ]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA) -- (By XINHUA reporters Gu Mainan, Xu Hongbo) "He taught himself, but he has taught millions upon millions of people," said Professor Press, president of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, in the spring of 1984 when he introduced Hua Luogeng, the newly elected foreign academician of the National Academy of Sciences. He especially praised Professor Hua Luogeng's achievements in applying mathematical methods to production and construction.

Hua Luogeng is the first Chinese scientist to receive this honor from the U.S. National Academy of Sciences in its 120-year history. While receiving the laurels as a foreign academician amid warm applause on the other coast of the ocean far away from the motherland, what was he thinking about? He thought: The applause brings to mind the ivory tower, my cozy nest in which I dug into my work in order to climb to higher positions. Had it not been for the party's guidance, it would have been impossible for me to mingle with millions upon millions of people and acquire practical experience in production.

This year will be the 20th anniversary of Hua Luogeng's career of going into the deep reality of production to look for research assignments.

Upon his return from the United States in the early years of the PRC, Hua Luogeng had a fervent wish to use mathematics to serve the people. While in the United States, he witnessed the advent of the electronic computer and predicted that it might bring about drastic changes in economic construction.

After he returned to the country, he studied several hundred papers on applied mathematics abroad and was determined to integrate theory with practice. In high spirits one day in the 1960's, he personally led some 20 students of the China University of Science and Technology to carry out experimental work at the Beijing electronic tubes plant. It was the first time that he went out of what he called the "ivory tower" to mingle with the workers. The experimental work failed after 8 months. People who held views different from his told the students: "Hua Luogeng is bourgeois. Don't follow him." Laughing at his practice of going to factories to look for research assignments, others said: "Such a crazy way of going to factories to show himself off is very unbecoming to a mathematician who should stay in his office and devote himself to studying mathematics."

Pressure from these criticisms was rather heavy on Hua Luogeng's mind. He thought: "Of course I should be content with having a cup of tea and cigarette in hand, devoting myself in my study room to mathematics, a subject I like and am good at, and making my name known to the world by writing several papers every year. I should also be content with teaching, helping the students' research work, and passing on my special knowledge to the younger generation. However, I am after all a person who experienced all sorts of hardships in the old society and therefore understand that our country and people were bullied by others because we were impoverished. Now, the country is liberated, and it should become strong and prosperous. In order to get rid of poverty, I am willing to study from the beginning and go deep into the reality and among the masses if necessary."

Hua Luogeng and his students crossed over mountain after mountain and visited various construction sites to study, together with the workers, technicians, and engineers, how to use mathematical methods to speed up the pace of construction. Sleeping in the tent at night with his students, Hua Luogeng was frequently awakened by the horrible howls of wolves. Having no water for baths and washing clothes, Hua Luogeng and his students had fleas in their clothes. At night, they took off their clothes to shake off the fleas and wore the same clothes the next morning. In this way, Hua Luogeng made the first step toward going into reality.

During the chaotic years, the agents of the "gang of four" in the Chinese Academy of Sciences forbade him to visit other places to popularize his overall planning and optimum seeking methods under the pretext that "they will push aside political campaigns." Hua Luogeng was then very depressed. Later on, with the support of Premier Zhou, he and his assistants were able to go out to disseminate the mathematical methods.

During those years, Hua Luogeng was constantly in a difficult situation. For some time he was forced to dissolve his teams for popularizing his optimum seeking method and send his assistants away. As a result of the unreasonable persecution, Hua Luogeng had high blood pressure and was depressed. After some time, Comrade Hu Yaobang took charge of the work of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Hua Luogeng's assistants, Chen Dequan and Ye Xuanning confided in Comrade Hu Yaobang about the difficult situation Hua Luogeng was facing. Expressing support for Hua Luogeng to go deep into the reality of production to look for research assignments, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Professor Hua Luogeng is our national treasure, a valuable asset to our party and country, and a renowned scientist in the world. Comrade Hu Yaobang praised the assistants' efforts to help Hua Luogeng apply mathematical methods in production.

Consequently Hua Luogeng was able to go to Daxing'anling. But the agents of the "gang of four" still could not trust him and sent two persons to watch over him. Traveling with a leg ailment in deep forests, Hua Luogeng studied how to apply mathematical methods to fell, transport, use, and grow trees and lumber.

After returning from the forests, he was down with an illness. He had a myocardial infarction and was in critical condition.

In the spring of science after the downfall of the "gang of four," Hua Luogeng hustled here and there in high spirits at an advanced age. In spite of his poor health, time and again he visited the frontline after recuperating from each illness.

Hua Luogeng's utter devotion to the undertakings of the country and the people has earned him warm praise at home and abroad. The academies of sciences in the United States, France, and Third World countries, one after another, conferred honorable titles of academician and doctoral degrees upon him. When he visited Britain, a poster prepared by British mathematicians for the lecture he was going to give said: "The Mathematics for the Millions!" In the past 20 years, Hua Luogeng has visited 26 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions -- a journey of over 200,000 kilometers. So far he has personally popularized the optimum seeking and overall planning methods at nearly 1,000 factories and mines. His persistent efforts to go deep into the reality of production to look for research assignments have been deeply appreciated by the party and the government. Comrade Hu Yaobang has compared his efforts to building a tower leading to the sky. One day in the winter of 1984, Comrade Wan Li told Hua Luogeng appreciatively: "Hua Luogeng, ever since I heard about you, I have known you as a practitioner. Although you are disabled with a crippled leg, you have continued to limp along to various places to apply mathematics to the national economy."

Today Professor Hua Luogeng is in his 70's. Despite his advanced age, he is unwilling to give up his efforts. In a recent poem entitled "Expressing My Aspiration" he said: "Even if I live for 100 years, there will be only 36,524 days. With 3 quarters of the years already gone and my poor health, about which I can do nothing, how can I waste my time? I reckon that I can work effectively for no more than 2,000 days from now." "Academic fame is like floating clouds, and fabulous financial wealth is worthless to me. What I wish is to devote myself wholeheartedly to serving the people." In this spirit at the present, he continues to contribute to our country's undertaking of building a tower leading to the sky.

#### REGULATIONS TO EASE PORT CONGESTION IMPLEMENTED

0W011811 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0159 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 31 Jan (XINHUA) -- Trial implementation of the "Regulations for Stepping Up Efforts To Relieve Congested Ports," formulated by the State Council's leading group in charge of sea, land, and air ports, began on 1 February. The State Council's General Office has transmitted the regulations to all localities and departments for their implementation.

The regulations note: As the economic structural reform is proceeding in full swing and the policy of opening to the outside world is being advanced, domestic and foreign trade will further develop. However, the overall handling capacity of our ports will remain strained for some time. It is expected that port capacities will still be unable to cope with the freight volume for a long time to come. In order to keep the ports clear and to make more trucks, ships, and warehouses available to facilitate commodity circulation as well as to achieve better socioeconomic results, it is necessary to step up efforts to relieve such congestion.

The regulations stress the need for planned transportation. In making plans for the transportation of import and export commodities, it is necessary to implement measures for "coordinating the efforts of the central and local authorities and carrying out centralized management." All departments should strictly implement the transportation plans transmitted to them after an overall coordination has been made. Local people's governments should fine the responsible units 1 yuan for every ton of goods shipped in a disorderly manner by not submitting their plans in advance as required by the monthly coordination meetings convened by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. In addition, such units should be required to report the loading and unloading of their goods in accordance with the relevant regulations. The responsible units should be fined 0.5 yuan for every ton of goods and materials arriving at the ports in large and undivided quantities and exceeding by 15 percent the monthly average set in the annual plan. Units and personnel concerned should reward those ports which have achieved marked results in relieving port congestion.

In order to maintain normal operation of ports, arouse the enthusiasm of all parties concerned, and speed up the movements of trucks, ships, and goods, the regulations require that all port units concerned sign bilateral or multilateral economic agreements with one another to define the responsibilities involved and set up criteria for awards and penalties.

The regulations state: Except for bulk cargos in large quantities and those goods and materials transported on exclusive railways, all goods and materials carried over short distances should, in principle, be transported by trucks. The provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal people's governments will determine the distances to be covered by truck in various ports in accordance with local conditions. Except for unusual circumstances, goods must not be loaded by freight trains over distances designated for trucks. Port where water transportation is available should make full use of barges and other shipping services.

To further relieve port congestion, the regulations also specify the expenses to be paid by those parties that keep their goods at the ports for too long. Among them is the warehouse charge levied on goods held up at the ports for more than 10 days due to the fault of the cargo owners or their agents. This charge will be calculated on an accumulative basis starting from the day after the 10-day period.

#### OPEN COASTAL AREAS HELP INTERIOR PROSPER

0020722 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 85 p. 2

[Commentator's article: "The Interior Prospers When the Coastal Areas Flourish -- On the Strategic Significance of Further Opening the Coastal Areas to the Outside World"]

[Text] After establishing the 4 special economic zones and opening the 14 port cities to the outside world, the State Council has decided to open 3 more coastal regions to the outside world. They are the Zhu Jiang Delta, the Chang Jiang Delta, and the southern part of Fujian Province covering the cities of Zhangzhou, Quanzhou and Xiamen. This constitutes another important strategic step in China's open-door policy.

The three coastal regions, which are richly endowed by nature, cover a "land of plenty," the "native place of silk," and an "area rich in fruits and flowers." They have transport facilities, quick access to information, good industrial foundations, and relatively developed commodity economy.



Due to various factors both internal and external, the relationship between the coastal areas and the interior has so far been properly handled since the founding of the PRC. The economy in the coastal areas has greatly developed, but its huge potential is far from being fully tapped. An open coastal belt has now taken shape, which includes the 4 special economic zones, 14 open port cities, Hainan Island, 2 deltas, and a triangular area. This will certainly accelerate economic construction of China's coastal regions. By using repeated explorations and practices from east to west China, the coastal regions can play a good role in digesting imported modern technology and then transmit this to the interior. They can serve in sifting and transplanting foreign advanced management methods, in looking into the ways to reform the economic structure, and in supporting the interior in utilizing talented people, technology, funds, and materials. The interior prospers when the coastal areas flourish. Placing the focal point of economic construction on the open coastal areas is aimed at further developing the interior. Comrades in charge of work in the coastal areas and the interior should know this principle well. Comrades in charge of work in the coastal areas must be particularly clearly aware of their dual tasks of vigorously developing these areas and supporting the interior.

Many places in the delta areas are traditionally rapid earners of foreign exchange by means of export. After being designated as open economic areas, these places have a lot of work to do. What is of the most importance is that they build an economy that integrates domestic trade with foreign trade, with a sharp focus on export in order to earn more foreign capital. They should also change the present setups of industrial and agricultural production, particularly the setup of agricultural production in regard to the order of priority of foreign trade-industry-agriculture. To give priority to foreign trade, we should produce whatever goods have a market abroad, and should not export whatever goods we produce as we did before. In exporting industrial, mineral, agricultural, animal, sideline, fish, local, and special products, we should be geared to produce high-grade, precision, advanced, rare, and good-quality goods. They should be competitive in price, quality, design, volume, packaging, date of delivery, and service. Giving priority to "trade" will bring about great changes in our work of directing and arranging production and give an impetus to relevant work in many fields. We should not look down upon this.

The two deltas and many coastal areas had economic and cultural exchanges with many countries in the world in the past. However, in China's history of several thousand years, the heyday of trade is now. We should be farsighted and bold and resolute in work, but should advance with steady steps. The delta areas should not be opened to the outside world overnight. We should gradually spread the open-door policy from a "small triangle" to "large triangle;" in other words, from a point to a whole area. We lack experience in management in opening such a large area to the outside world. We should steer a cautious course and use scientific management methods to direct, ensure, and promote the open-door policy.

#### CULTURE MINISTRY REPORT ON ILLEGAL PUBLICATIONS

0W011109 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] According to a report by ZHONGGUO BAOKAN BAO [CHINA PRESS AND PUBLICATION NEWS], the DUNZHONG YISHU ZAZHI [MASS ARTS MAGAZINE], published in Jilin Province, issued a supplement entitled "The Unofficial History of the Empress" without an approved publication registration certificate. The supplement was declared an illegal publication and confiscated by the Jilin Provincial Bureau of Publications in accordance with state regulations.

Recently, the Ministry of Culture approved and distributed a report on this submitted by the Jilin Provincial Bureau of Publications. The ministry also issued a circular setting forth the following:

1. From now on, publishing departments should take sustained, extensive, and in-depth propaganda of patriotic and communist thoughts as the main contents in publishing books and periodicals.
2. Magazine publishers cannot publish books. Non-publishing units cannot print books or periodicals. Individuals cannot engage in illegal publishing work.
3. If a publishing office wants to issue a supplement, which in nature conforms to its own purposes, it should request approval from the authorities concerned.
4. In general, periodicals published by special districts, cities, and counties can be distributed within the province. Especially good ones can be distributed to other parts of the country, but only after approval has been obtained from the provincial CPC committees.

In the opinion made by the Jilin Provincial Bureau of Publications about the handling of the case of the supplement issued by QUNZHONG YISHU ZAZHI, criticism was also made against FENG LIAOWENKUE [PRAIRIE FIRE LITERATURE] for publishing a supplement entitled "Headless Female Corpse" together with criticism of "The Unofficial History of the Empress." The Ministry of Culture seriously pointed out in its circular: By publishing stories of incredibly strange criminal cases, vulgar anecdotes, and fabricated secret history, some press and publications have recently vulgarized the solemn political struggle. This state of affairs, aimed at making money without heeding the effects on society, departs from the socialist principle for publishing work and deserves great attention of the departments concerned.

#### YOUNG CADRES URGED TO STUDY BOOKS, PRACTICALITIES

0W011230 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Station commentator's article: "Constantly and Earnestly Study Books and Pay Attention to Practice"]

[Text] In recent years, a large number of young cadres have assumed various leadership posts. These cadres have better political qualities and more cultural, scientific, and professional knowledge. However, their knowledge is still incompatible with their heavy leadership tasks and with the needs of the era. Recently, a central leading comrade pointed out: Our cadres have two inadequacies. They are inadequate in both book learning and practical knowledge. Resolving the issue of two inadequacies is of utmost importance to training the third echelon of leaders and new able persons. To shoulder leadership tasks of a locality, a department or more important tasks, leadership tasks of a locality, a department or more important tasks, leaders or socialist modernization must master the systematic tenets of Marxism, socialist science, and other professional and management knowledge. Only thus can they deeply understand the party's line, principles, and policies and master the objective laws of the various tasks.

Particularly under the current situation of the new technological revolution, even leading cadres who have higher educations and better knowledge still have to replenish their knowledge. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: Without theory, a person will act confused and rash and will become bogged down in routine matters; having no knowledge of reality, he will become a armchair politician and a dogmatist. The heavy workloads call for broad book learning and practical knowledge by the leading cadres. Practice over the years has shown that, without understanding the situation, going deep into practice, or making investigations, our cadres will not mature.

Regarding mastery of practical knowledge as an important method for training cadres is the party's successful experience.

In some localities the cadres are encouraged to go to the cities and the rural areas, as well as to the leading organs and the grassroots units. These cadres have come into contact with various aspects of society. They can therefore consider problems from all sides and make fewer mistakes in handling problems. This is a good method for enabling the cadres to master practical knowledge and to combine theory with practice. Overcoming the two inadequacies of book learning and practical knowledge is a pressing need in training cadres. Under the new historic conditions, we must pay attention to carrying forward the party's fine traditions of combining theory and practice, and we must make efforts to create conditions for the growth of young cadres.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON IMPORTANCE OF GEOLOGICAL WORK

HK020528 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Writing a New Chapter in Geological Work"]

[Text] Several hundred exemplary figures from the geological and mineral fields have gathered in the capital from throughout the country to attend the second national geological and mineral systems meeting to announce commendations and issue awards. We extend our heartfelt respects to all geological workers and the exemplary figures who have come to attend the meeting.

Geological departments are the basic departments of the national economy. Geological work integrates mental and physical labor and is an arduous undertaking which combines strenuous and complicated labor. Those who have made significant contributions to the modernization program under harsh conditions are honorable and should of course be respected by the entire society.

Mineral resources and geological data form an important basis for state policy decisions for construction. If a mineral deposit is discovered and verified in the building of the four modernizations, it would bring about enormous economic results and indicate latent natural resources. Therefore, the labor of geological workers is tantamount to creative work. We believe that the broad ranks of geological workers will take the advantage of the current meeting, regard the concern and expectations of the party and state as a mighty motivating force, advance triumphantly, and write a new chapter in geological work.

The new chapter can be manifested in the following three ways: 1) Honors and achievements are the summation of past work. If we take the commendations and awards as the starting point of advance and strive to score new successes, more exemplary figures will emerge. 2) With the further implementation of the policy of opening to the outside and enlivening the domestic economy, our geological workers should exploit new fields across a deep and wide range so as to meet the needs of the new situation. 3) As there exist many defects in the current system of geological work, it is necessary to earnestly reform the geological system, arouse the initiative of all sectors, and vigorously develop geological work. This is the guarantee for writing a new chapter in geological work.

#### COUNTY PLANTS CROPS ACCORDING TO MARKET DEMAND

HK020538 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 85 p 1

[Report by Ye Hanchao: "Chengguan Area in Hubei's Luotian County Supplies Information for Peasants, Arranges Production According to Market Demand"]

[Text] Chengguan area in Hubei's Luotian County has readjusted production arrangements for winter crops by reducing the wheat acreage and expanding the barley and pea acreage according to market demand. Chengguan is a grain-producing area in Luotian. Over the past few years, the "difficulty in selling grain" has become an acute problem in the area. How to solve this problem?

The CPC Committee of the area has maintained that apart from speeding up the development of the grain processing industry and breeding undertakings as well as enhancing the capability of turning grain into other products, the area should consciously make production arrangements according to market demand and the marketability of the crops concerned. Before autumn sowing last year, the area obtained the information that 10 breweries or so in Wuhan and Ezhou needed a large quantity of barley, and that a breeding cattle farm and several vermicelli plants in the county needed a large quantity of peas. It further learned that the market price of barley would rise.

The CPC Committee of the area took prompt actions to work out plans and make arrangements. It suggested that the 5,200 mu of farmland originally planned by peasants to be planted with wheat be planted with barley and peas. Some peasants could not get used to planting barley and peas and were unwilling to do so. The CPC Committee of the district immediately publicized the merits of planting barley and peas. Grain departments of the district took active measures to purchase and procure barley and pea seeds for peasants. As a result, peasants became active in planting barley and peas. The whole area planted more than 6,000 mu of barley and peas, 1,000 mu more than expected.

#### XINHUA ON RESTRUCTURING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

0W020321 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0835 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Article by XINHUA commentator: "Agricultural Production Should Be Restructured, Cadres Should Change Their Work Style"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Feb (XINHUA) -- As the production of food grain and cotton has now been boosted, the situation has provided an excellent opportunity for restructuring agricultural production. Spring, the season for farming and sowing, is around the corner. Guided by the Central Committee's No 1 document this year, and seizing the opportune moment, our country's vast countryside has been engaged in restructuring its agricultural production to make it more rational so that agricultural production (farming), animal husbandry, forestry, and fishery, and production of different kinds of cereal and economic crops can develop in a more coordinated manner, and so that society's diverse demands for agricultural products can be satisfied even more successfully and our national economic development can be expedited.

Seen from an overall, macroscopic angle, restructuring agricultural production is an important matter benefiting both the country and the people. But certain major grain and cotton producing areas, where the scope and pace of restructuring is broad and pressing, might encounter some difficulties, or even significant difficulties, and so both cadres and the masses must go through a process of changing their thinking, adapting to the new situation, and surmounting difficulties.

How to face and surmount difficulties? There have always been two different attitudes and two different ways: One is to look upward, doing nothing but anticipating and waiting for state assistance and support; and the other is to look downward, do practical work and work with the masses to seek ways of combating difficulties.

We endorse and stand for the second attitude.

The state certainly will set aside a certain amount of financial and material resources for helping those major grain and cotton producing areas where the scope and pace of restructuring is broad and pressing. But we should not depend on the state's financial support in everything. The reason is very simple: The four modernizations requires a huge amount of capital, and every penny must be spent where it is needed most. So it is simply impractical to depend on the state for everything.

However, if we approach the masses, do practical work, arm the masses and mobilize their enthusiasm with party policies, even the most formidable problems can be readily solved. There is no dearth of such examples in history, and there are ample facts supporting that claim. The experiences gained by Dezhou Prefecture in Shandong in this regard are worth learning.

Everybody knows that over the past several years, Dezhou Prefecture became prosperous by expanding cotton production, and the prefecture was well-known for "having made a fortune from cotton!" This year, in view of the changes in the cotton market and the need to restructure agricultural production, the Shandong Provincial Government has decided to curtail cotton production. Dezhou, which has the largest cotton acreage, also has to release a larger piece of land from cotton production than other localities. Its cotton acreage will be cut down from 5.5 million mu to 4 million mou, or a reduction of almost one-third. Such a change will have an enormous impact on the prefecture. First of all, its cotton revenues will drop by more than 600 million yuan, or an average of over 120 yuan per capita; second, the amount of food grain sold to the prefecture to support cotton production will drop by 120,000 metric tons. The "impacts" caused by such reductions are certainly not insignificant!

Local cadres, however, were not intimidated by such problems. They approached the masses and guided them to discuss whether or not they could maintain, or even increase, their income, and increase output when revenues from cotton production were reduced. Cadres and masses also discussed how to broaden the avenues of production, advance measures to increase production, and calculated how much more in revenues could be acquired. The more they calculated, the brighter their eyes became, the greater their confidence was, and the more animated and excited they became. The acreage released from cotton production has now been designated for such profitable crops as peanuts, sesame, melons, vegetables, medicinal herbs and various other minor food crops. Industrial and sideline production and various other production projects have also been planned. According to their estimate, their income this year will be even higher as the acreage released from cotton production will be used for forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery and other projects. They estimated that the value of the prefecture's agricultural production this year will be about 10 percent higher than that of 1984. Dezhou's example shows that the change of cadres' work style is the key. Instead of waiting for state assistance, they went straight to do practical work, conducted investigations and studied in a down-to-earth manner, assisted the masses with their calculations, broadened their vision, opened more avenues of production, and explored more ways to make money. In a word, they have turned pressure into power. The restructuring of agricultural production has become a "painless childbirth."

What we should note is: Cadres in some areas have not significantly changed their work style. They are spending much more time in giving generalized leadership than in doing concrete, penetrating work. Some are still doing formalistic and superficial work. That is why they are so helpless and indecisive, and have so many complaints. It is hoped that Dezhou's example can wake them up and enlighten them so that their work will improve.

#### METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE DATA MORE WIDELY USED

0W031431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0042 GMT 3 Feb 85

[By reporter Cui Lisha]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA) -- Solely for use by the Meteorological Department in the past, the data from the meteorological satellite are now used for surveying oceanic resources, selecting sites for harbor construction, monitoring flood and waterlogging disasters, forecasting crop output, and many other fields related to the national economy.

China's Meteorological Department began using the data of the meteorological satellite through its own ground receiving station in the early 1970's to analyze and forecast weather, in particular, the typhoons and rain storms. For more than 10 years, China has not missed any typhoon forecasting. In recent years, as the processing function of the ground receiving station has been expanding, the range of services of the meteorological satellite data has extended to many fields beyond the meteorological field. The vast potentials of such data are thus manifested.

This reporter has reviewed many satellite photos received and processed by the satellite meteorological center of the State Meteorological Bureau. In these photos, one can clearly discern cloud formation, warm and cold ocean currents, distribution of sea floes, spreading of river silt at estuaries, and growth condition of farm crops. It was learned that the meteorological center transmitted various information to departments concerned based on these photos.

Often, large schools of fish congregate where warm and cold ocean currents meet. In early January this year, the Shanghai Fishery Company received satellite photos of the warm and cold currents condition in the Tsushima fishing ground, provided by the satellite meteorological center. The company altered its course and in 2 days its fish catch accounted for 24 percent of the plan for the first 10 days of January. The fish catch the previous day accounted for only 0.74 percent of that plan.

A considerable part of Huanghe's silt drifts into the sea. Knowledge of the movement of the silt is of tremendous significance for harbor construction. In studying the feasibility of constructing the Dakouhe harbor in Huanghua County, Hebei, the Xiaoqinghe harbor in Shandong, and the Huaxia harbor of the Shengli oil field, the meteorological satellite photos on the movement of Huanghe's silt into the sea, received and processed by the satellite meteorological center, provided invaluable information which dispelled worries about the silt's direct effect on harbor construction.

Now, the satellite meteorological center also relies on satellite photos to monitor the growth condition of farm crops to forecast their output; forecast the position and movement of sea floes to avoid their causing damage to facilities on the sea; and observe flood and waterlogging conditions to provide the state a basis on which to render rescue and relief services.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF KEY PROJECTS SPEEDS UP IN 1984

OW040142 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0906 GMT 3 Feb 85

[By reporter Xu Yaohong]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA) -- According to information gathered from various localities by the State Planning Commission, the construction of the 123 key projects being built in China on a rational construction schedule generally proceeded faster in 1984. In 14 major coal mining districts, 7 key shafts were completed and put into operation, increasing potential coal outputs by 10.84 million metric tons. Of those shafts, the Xiqu shaft in Gujiao, Shanxi Province, with an annual potential coal output of 3 million metric tons, was completed and put into operation ahead of schedule.

Of the 26 key electric power projects, the No 2 generator set of the Datong No 2 power-plant was put into operation ahead of schedule, and the Datong-Beijing first return circuit 500,000-volt power transmission line was also put into operation ahead of schedule. Some of the six key oil projects in 1984 created an additional potential crude oil output of 12.4 million metric tons, exceeding planned target by more than 60 percent.

In communications and transportation, the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railroad has been constructed and completed 1 year ahead of schedule, with the exception of its electrification. The completion of the railroad has created a 10-million-metric-ton coal transport capability. The second-stage engineering project of the coal wharf in Qinhuangdao harbor, with a designed annual cargo handling capacity of 20 million metric tons, is undergoing a full-load test, and will be delivered to the harbor authorities for use soon. The Beijing-Wuhan-Guangzhou coaxial cable project has been completed up to Changsha. All the cables for the Changsha-Guangzhou section have been laid, except two submarine cables in Xiang Jiang and Lian Shui; and the installation of equipment in that section has begun.

The construction of the Shanghai Baoshan iron and steel complex, which people throughout the country are concerned about, is proceeding smoothly. All major structure projects have entered the stage of overall testing and adjustment. The blast furnace and the breakdown equipment have been hooked up and test run. The steel smelting machinery has been tested. The installation of equipment for the seamless tube project is going on. In the second-stage engineering project of the Gezhouba hydroelectric power station in Hubei, cementing and earth-stone work have been completed ahead of schedule.

The comrades of the State Statistics Bureau have told this reporter: The good accomplishments in the construction of key projects in 1984, as shown by checking them against the planned targets, never happened in the several preceding years. The portions completed in the 123 key projects accounted for a value of 17.6 billion yuan in investment, 600 million yuan more than the planned target. The annual plan was overfulfilled in tunnelling footage of major coal shafts, drilling footage of major oilfields, installation of generators in major power stations, track-laying for major railroads, and mileage of railroad electrification. Five key projects were delivered to the authorities and put into operation as planned. They are the Baishan hydroelectric power station in Jilin, the Fulaerji No 2 Powerplant in Heilongjiang, the Jinzhou powerplant in Liaoning, the Anhui-Jiangxi Railroad, and the Nanning glass plant in Guangxi.

In recalling last year's achievements in construction, the comrades of the Ministry of Coal Industry regard the shorter building time as a salient feature of building key projects in 1984.

The average building time of large- and medium-sized shafts completed and put into operation by the ministry in 1984 was 88 months, much shorter than the building time of shafts of similar sizes between 1981 and 1983, which averaged 110 months. The comrades of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry also gave some examples. In the past, it took more than 1 year to drill an oil well to a depth of 4,000 meters. Now it only requires 254 days, [figure indistinct] days fewer than before, owing to imported advanced technology.

Why did our country make such great achievements in building key projects? In analyzing the reasons, the State Planning Commission emphasizes two factors. One is that all departments and localities have seriously implemented the central authorities' instructions on concentrating on the construction of key projects, put the construction of key projects in a prominent position, arranged funds, materials and equipment for the key projects on a priority basis, and paid attention to building relevant auxiliary projects simultaneously. The other factor is the undertaking of reform. At present, an investment contract system has been practiced for 44 percent of the key projects, and a system of internal economic responsibility has been generally implemented for all key projects.

UPGRADING, EXPANSION TO INCREASE STEEL PRODUCTION

OW021350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1312 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Beidaihe, February 2 (XINHUA) -- China plans to produce 44.5 million to 46 million tons of steel this year, according to Li Dongye, minister of the metallurgical industry, today.

In order to achieve the target, Li said, the government will spend 2.8 billion yuan this year on the industry's technical upgrading and expansion schemes, Minister Li said. Li was speaking at the opening session of a national work conference on the industry in this seaside city of Hebei Province.

The massive Baoshan iron and steel complex in Shanghai and Shuicheng iron and steel complex in Shanghai and Shuicheng iron and steel plant in Guizhou Province are scheduled to go into operation this year.

Steel production has got off to a good start this year, with the January output reaching 3.7 million tons, up nine percent on the same month of 1984. The country turned out 43.36 million tons of steel last year, ranking fourth in the world, after the Soviet Union, Japan and the United States.

China has 13 steel plants with an annual production capacity of above one million tons. The largest is the Anshan Iron and steel Company, which produced seven million tons of steel and 6.43 million tons of pig iron last year. Chinese plants manufacture 1,000 varieties of special steel and rolled steel of 20,000 specifications, Minister Li said.

HE KANG ON CIVILIAN JOB SKILLS FOR ARMYMEN

OW030958 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0819 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 2 Feb (XINHUA) -- He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, recently expressed willingness to help PLA units train personnel capable of both military and civilian jobs. He said so in a letter to Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department, and Hong Xuezhi, director of the PLA General Logistics Department.

Minister He Kang said in his letter: It is an important strategic task for PLA units to train personnel capable of both military and civilian jobs. We are willing to render some assistance. As far as we know, PLA units have begun to establish ties with some secondary agricultural schools in recent years, and signed agreements with them on training personnel capable of both military and civilian jobs. For example, Shandong Province's Changwei Agricultural School and local PLA units have set up a "joint training school," which has trained 400 persons capable of both military and civilian jobs. Jiangsu Province's Suzhou Agricultural School, entrusted by the Nanjing Military Region, has run an effective agronomical training class to train technicians for Army reclamation farms.

Minister He Kang also said in his letter: The above examples tell us that PLA units need a large number of personnel who are capable of both military and civilian jobs. They have a heavy training task but lack training bases. In China, there are more than 350 secondary agricultural, animal husbandry, fishery, and agricultural machinery schools with 16,000 teachers. They have the potential for training intermediate-level specialized personnel capable of both military and civilian jobs. There are many advantages in doing so. One is that it will help popularize and enhance scientific and technological knowledge among the PLA cadres and fighters and thus promote production and other work of PLA units.

Another is that it will help keep young people in the military service, and enable the cadres and fighters to acquire skills and specialized knowledge and do a better job in building the rural areas after they are transferred to civilian jobs or demobilized and return home. A third is that it will help the joint armyman-civilian effort to build civilized villages.

In his letter, Minister He Kang suggested: The Education Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery and the offices concerned under the PLA general departments should jointly formulate plans for running cooperative schools and for raising funds to this end. We may extensively run classes for training personnel capable of both military and civilian jobs. We may also choose one or two secondary agricultural schools in each province and expand them into bases for training personnel capable of both military and civilian jobs on the basis of their present training capacity. This is a good thing which will yield multiple benefits.

#### JIEFANGJUN BAO ENCOURAGES NEW IDEAS IN MILITARY

08021545 Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, February 1 (XINHUA) -- The LIBERATION ARMY DAILY today joins other Chinese media in advocating new ideas among military personnel.

In a frontpage commentary, the Army newspaper calls for new ideas emerging in the present historical period to replace old in military and other fields. Things are changing constantly, it says, so that concepts reflecting reality are always being replaced.

The newspaper analyzes old and new ideas. Old ideas which are still correct, it says, should be adhered to. But one should abandon those which, though once correct, no longer hold true and those which were always wrong. Concepts once called wrong but in fact right should be easily accepted today.

Emerging ideas, it says, should be analyzed and verified before they are adopted. There are no hard and fast concepts, it stresses, adding: "We should not stick to lifeless dogma."

On the nature of socialism and ways to build it, the commentary says that correct ideas should be adopted in such important issues as the fundamental task of socialism, planned economy, commodity economy, competition, management, and the difference between socialism and egalitarianism.

New concepts should also be adopted in military affairs, the paper says, such as modernization of the Armed Forces, the role of political work, scientific study and training soldiers capable of both military and civilian jobs.

An accompanying story says that the headquarters of the Nanjing military area has held classes in eight divisions and regiments on new concepts involving information, efficiency, competition, economics, knowledge and the new lifestyle.

The Chinese press has been discussing new concepts and way of thinking since the Communist Party committee decided to extend the country's economic reforms from the countryside to the cities. A party decision to this effect last October said that, "while trying to create a vigorous socialist economy, we should work to create a cultured, healthy and scientific way of life for the whole of society, meeting the requirements of expanding the modern forces of production and social progress, and eliminate backward and decadent ideas and ignorance."

HAN PEIXIN ADDRESSES JIANGSU CONGRESS MEETING

0W011806 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress held a meeting to exchange experience in people's congress work between 15 and 19 January. Participants in the meeting were responsible comrades of the standing committees of the various city and county (district) people's congresses. They further studied the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Reform of the Economic Structure" and the relevant documents of the central authorities and summed up and exchanged experiences. Representatives of the standing committees of 17 city, county, and district people's congresses -- including those of Nanjing, Wuxi, Tongshan, Qidong and Zhonglou District of Changzhou City -- spoke about their experiences in the meeting. The standing committees of 28 other city, county, and district people's congresses presented written reports on their experiences. The meeting focused its attention on how to strengthen the leadership of CPC committees over the work of respective people's congresses, how to exercise the supervisory powers of the people's congresses in accordance with the law, and how to further strengthen the building of various organs of the people's congresses. Panel discussions were held to study these questions. Comrades attending the meeting were unanimous in their opinion that the people's congresses at various levels in our province have been making progress every year in their work and that, as far as developing socialist democracy, perfecting the socialist legal system and promoting socialist civilization both materially and spiritually is concerned, they have done fairly well in fulfilling their duties as spelled out in the constitution and by the law and playing the role of local state power organs.

Before the meeting was concluded, Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Shen Daren and Sun Han, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee; and Chen Huanyou, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and permanent vice governor; came to meet all of the participants. Comrade Han Peixin made a speech. He emphatically pointed out that CPC committees at all levels must attach great importance to building a well-developed socialist democracy, because this is one of our basic goals and fundamental tasks. To strengthen socialist democracy and the legal system is the common task of CPC committees and people's congresses at all levels, particularly a task of the CPC committees. At present, there are some comrades who do not attach enough importance to the building of democracy and the legal system. Aside from the influence of old habits, one major reason is they do not see that the building of socialist civilization both materially and spiritually will be guaranteed only when we continue to develop socialist democracy. In the building of democracy and the legal system, the standing committees of various people's congresses can play an important role. He also called on CPC committees at all levels to support the work of the standing committees of the various people's congresses.

Han Peixin said: Exercising party leadership is consistent and in unity with acting in accordance with law. We not only need that which comes in the form of the party. We also need that which comes in the form of the state. There should also be mutual restraint between the two. The party is the leadership but it "must act within the limits of the Constitution and the law." This restraint is very necessary. Comrade Peng Zhen said: "It was only because we have been through the traumatic 'chaotic decade' that we are able to lay down this stipulation." At present, there are some comrades handling the work of party leadership who are not accustomed to the form of the state and do not want to be with it. As a result, they have unconsciously done some things that do not conform with the law. We must pay attention to this.

He called on CPC committees at all levels to resolutely implement the CPC Central Committee's instructions, include the work of the standing committees of the respective people's congresses on their agendas as an important item, do things as required by law; and strengthen the organizational building of the standing committees of the local people's congresses at various levels.

Continuing, he said: When carrying out reform of the economic structure, the work of standing committees of the various people's congresses must be carried out well. These standing committees at all levels must clearly adhere to the orientation of serving the cause of the reform, promoting democracy and the legal system, giving impetus to and guaranteeing a sound development of the reform of the economic structure, and supervising law enforcement. These standing committees must maintain a high sense of political responsibility and fulfill their duties when dealing with matters seriously detrimental to the cause of the reform so as to ensure that there is a stable and good social order for carrying out the reforms and the interests of the state and the people will be free from encroachment or harm.

Chairman Chu Jiang was the last speaker in the meeting when he made a summing up. He stressed that, for a certain period of time in the future, the standing committees of all local people's congresses in our province should make a serious effort to study and implement the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Reform of the Economic Structure" and other important documents of the central authorities as well as the guidelines of the seventh Jiangsu provincial party congress. They should also make economic construction the focal point of attention, continue to promote the building of socialist democracy and the legal system and the grassroots organs of political power, concentrate efforts on economic legislation and inspect and supervise the enforcement of the economic law and regulations in order to safeguard and push the development of the reform of the economic structure, the opening of the outside world and the entire national economy in our province, and strive to attain the goal of quadrupling Jiangsu's industrial and agricultural output value 1 to 2 years ahead of the schedule.

#### ZHEJIANG STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

OW021140 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] The 11th Session of the 5th Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a plenary session this morning. Entrusted by the provincial people's government, (Cheng Jingye), chairman of the provincial Planning and Economic Committee, made a report on the economic situation in Zhejiang Province and economic work for 1985.

Dwelling on this year's planning and economic work, (Cheng Jingye) pointed out: In accordance with the guidelines of the State Council and in light of the actual conditions of the province's production constructions, the main tasks of planning and economic work in 1985 are to accelerate reform of the economic structure, adhere to the policy of opening to the outside world both internally and externally, further activate the rural economy and markets, advance technological progress, pay attention to economic results, step up the tapping of intellectual resources, ensure continued economic growth, overfulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and make preparations for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Beginning this afternoon, the meeting held group discussions on the report.

GUANGDONG ON SPRING FESTIVAL GIFTS FOR CADRES

HK010713 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Yesterday, the party rectification guiding group of the provincial CPC Committee transmitted to all city, prefectural, and county CPC committees and the party groups and CPC committees of provincial units at and above the departmental and bureau levels the circular of the Guangzhou City party rectification guiding group on prohibiting the giving of Spring Festival goods to city organs and cadres. The guiding group reiterated: It is necessary to resolutely curb the unhealthy trend of giving Spring Festival goods to leadership organs and cadres. Regarding those who deliberately violate discipline, apart from investigating and affixing the liabilities in accordance with the principle of who proposes the idea and who pays for the goods, the responsibilities for the violation of party discipline will also be investigated and affixed.

While transmitting the Guangzhou City circular, the party rectification guiding group of the provincial CPC Committee pointed out: It is a serious unhealthy trend for a lower-level unit to use public funds to give Spring Festival goods to its upper-level leadership organs and cadres and for an upper-level leadership organ or cadre to accept the gifts of their lower-level units. Since party rectification, this unhealthy trend has become less evident but has not been completely curbed. It is therefore reiterated that this unhealthy trend should be resolutely curbed. All city, prefectural, and county CPC committees must regard this as a content in simultaneous rectification and correction of defects and in making correction before rectification is carried out and must formulate necessary regulations on this problem.

HUBEI FORUM ON SECOND-STAGE PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK020625 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpts] When first-stage party rectification in Hubei has entered the phase of all-round review and summation, second-stage rectification is now unfolding in the province. In order to do a good job in completing the first stage and ensure a good start to the second, the provincial CPC Committee's Party Rectification Office held a forum from 26 to 30 January, at which the spirit of the meeting of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification was conveyed, and various units including Wuhan City, the provincial Culture Department, Communications Department, No 2 automobile plant, and Jianghan oilfield introduced their experiences in party rectification. Qian Yunlu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting. Lia Qizhi, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Party Rectification Office, gave a summation.

In accordance with the decision of the provincial CPC Committee, second-stage party rectification in Hubei began in January 1985 and will be completed in 2 years. Units covered by this stage include not only the party and government organs of prefectures, cities, and counties, but also the party organizations of institutes of higher education, large factories and mines, and scientific research institutes, and of grassroots units such as factories, villages, neighborhoods, shops, and schools. Over 1.79 million party members will be involved, accounting for 99 percent of the total number of party members in the province. Party rectification at the prefectural and city level will be completed in the first half of this year.

Since it involves a broad area and many party members, the tasks of the second-stage party rectification are arduous. In order to complete the task with high standards, the meeting discussed the question of how to make a good start.

The meeting stressed: All units in the second stage must resolutely implement the basic principles, policies, and methods set out in the CPC Central Committee decision, resolutely discard the leftist methods of previous political movements, and ensure that second-stage party rectification develops healthily along the correct track right from the start. The meeting put forward six views:

1. It is first necessary to grasp the work of studying documents and unifying thinking, further eliminate leftist ideological influence, and correct the guiding ideology for professional work.
2. In accordance with the guiding ideology of having party rectification spur the economy and the economy test party rectification, we must closely integrate party rectification with economic and other work. Party rectification must stimulate reform. Only if party rectification is done well can the obstacles to reform be cleared away, the road opened, the motive power increased, and the guarantee provided.
3. Restudy the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee and carry out in-depth education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution.
4. Carry out simultaneous rectification and correction, and straighten out unhealthy trends in the new situation.
5. Continue to seriously and steadily promote the work of checking on and verifying people of three categories.
6. Strengthen leadership over party rectification work and provide careful guidance.

#### HUNAN TOP LEADERS REREISTER AS PARTY MEMBERS

HK020307 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] In recent days, principal leading comrades of the provisional CPC Committee Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, Jiao Linyi, and Liu Zheng, and Central Advisory Commission member Zhou Li have taken part in party member reregistration in the party branches of their units. In the capacity of ordinary party members, they have seriously summed up and reviewed their gains and experiences in taking part in party rectification over the past year and extensively sought the views of their comrades.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong frequently sought the views of others and made repeated revisions in composing his summation. In accordance with the relevant provisions of the party rectification documents, a meeting of the party branch unanimously approved their reregistration as party members. On the evening of 29 January, Comrade Mao Zhiyong stated at the reregistration meeting of the party branch: Having carried out this party rectification, in the future I will set strict demands on myself as a qualified party member and party cadre, more spontaneously maintain ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee, and creatively and unswervingly implement the central principles and policies.

Comrade Jiao Linyi said: Following this reregistration, the four tasks of party rectification will remain the orientation for our endeavor. Party member reregistration is not the end but a new beginning. The leading comrades all stressed: We must regard reregistration as a new starting point for building the four modernizations and striving for the communist cause.

SICHUAN PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES COMMISSION MEETS

HK020159 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] The People's Armed Forces Commission of the provincial CPC Committee convened a plenary meeting in Chengdu on 1 February. Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and chairman of the commission, presided. Also present were vice chairmen Zhang Wenqing, Zhang Weimin, Bai Shangwu, and Liu Chunfu.

The meeting held: The province achieved outstanding success in militia and reserve service work in 1984. The meeting **stressed**: It is essential to focus on four tasks in 1985: 1) Further develop the militia work experiences of (Shenghua) and Guizhou, and organize and launch the militia to make new contributions to enriching the people and improving the province's position. 2) Seriously do a good job in reforming urban militia work, to meet the needs of the new situation. 3) Speed up the construction of training grounds and armories, and strive to have all training in the province conducted at training grounds within 3 years. 4) Bring into full play the role of the first political commissars, perfect the leadership setup for militia work, and get a good grasp of building the reserve force.

YUNNAN PURSUES FURTHER PLANNING SYSTEM REFORM

HK010909 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Excerpts] This year, our province will vigorously and steadily carry out reform of the planning system to meet the needs of reform of the economic structure, with the focus on the urban economy, and the need to further reform the system of rural economic management so that the urban and rural areas can promote each other, can work in coordination with each other, and can strive to develop commodity production and we can quickly change our province's backward economic outlook.

In accordance with the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure, with Document No 1 of the central authorities this year, and with the spirit of Document No 1 of the provincial CPC Committee this year, the work of reform of the planning system in our province will be carried out in two steps:

The first step is to relax the power of planning and management so as to create the necessary conditions for reform of the economic structure.

The second step is that on the basis of serious practice, investigation, and study, it is necessary to put forward views on complete reform of the planning system.

In view of this, the provincial Planning Committee put forward certain provisional draft regulations on relaxing the power of planning and management. At the recent Yunnan provincial conference on planning, the regulations were discussed quite thoroughly and all views on revision were extensively considered. To sum up the regulations, first, it is necessary to give fewer administrative instructions but more guidance in the sphere of production and circulation. Second, it is essential to relax the power of examining and approving investment in fixed assets. In addition, the power of management will be appropriately relaxed this year in utilizing foreign capital and foreign exchange, raising funds, requisition of land, examination and approval of designs, management of construction, enrollment and allocation of university and secondary vocational school students, and [words indistinct].

## Station Commentary

SK011456 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Station commentary: "Vigorously and Steadily Reform the Planning System"]

[Text] In the course of reforming the economic structure, the necessary reform of the planning system and the establishment of the planning system by conscientiously applying the law of value is a very important and urgent task. Reform of the planning system is the core of reform of the economic structure. Only by doing a good job in reform of the planning system can we create conditions for reform of the economic structure and can we make reform of the economic structure progress smoothly.

History for over 30 years since the founding of the country [words indistinct] that the socialist planning system must be the system of a combination of unity and flexibility. Our province has a vast territory and does not have many transport facilities. [words indistinct] The economy and culture has developed very unevenly and the commodity economy does not thrive. If we do not see this practical situation and if we attempt to include various social economic activities in plans, rely purely on administrative orders to carry out these activities, and disregard the important role of economic levers and market regulation, we shall separate the subjective from objective guiding ideology in planning work and shall divorce planning from realities. Therefore, only through a planned, comprehensive balance and economic measures [passage indistinct] To reform the planning system, we must first break through the traditional concept of setting the planned economy against the commodity economy. [passage distinct] That is to say, on the one hand, we must see that only by fully developing the commodity economy can we really invigorate the economy. We cannot achieve this by relying purely on administrative measures and instructive plans. On the other hand, we must see that even the socialist commodity economy can also produce certain blindness. The country must give guidance in a planned way. [words indistinct] In a word, carrying out the planned economy, applying the law of value and developing the commodity economy do not exclude one another but are united.

Reform of the planning system is a major matter which has a bearing on the overall situation in the development of the national economy in our province. It involves a large area and is relatively complicated. We must vigorously and steadily carry it out. The provincial Planning Committee has put forward that reform of the planning system can be carried out in two steps. This method is feasible, effective, and appropriate. Reform of the planning system is a brand-new subject put forward in the new situation. Our original experiences are inapplicable. However, we do not know the new thing very well and cannot adapt ourselves to work. With a view to doing well in reform of the planning system, we must strengthen study. In particular, we must study well the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure and its Document No 1 of this year. We must heighten our conscientiousness of implementing the principles and policies of the central authorities. Second, we must be bold in practice. In accordance with the regulations of the central authorities, the leading comrades of all departments and party and government organs at all levels must take part in reform in a place or a unit. Through practice, they can acquire experience in directing reform. Third, we must strengthen ideological and political work, must enhance the cadres' and the masses' level of understanding reform and their enthusiasm for taking part in reform so as to gain the anticipated results in reform. Fourth, we must respect knowledge and qualified personnel and must give full play to the role of knowledge and qualified personnel in the course of reform.

TIANJIN PLANS SECOND-STAGE PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK280742 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 84 pp 1, 3

[The Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee's 23 December 1984 suggestions on second-stage party rectification]

[Text] In accordance with the demands of the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and with the arrangements of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, second-stage party rectification will begin this winter. In light of the municipal situation, the municipal CPC Committee offered the following suggestions on second-stage party rectification:

1. Time

Second-stage party rectification should be completed in 1985 and 1986. The units which should conduct and complete party rectification from the winter of 1984 to 1985 are: all companies subordinate to bureaus; enterprises and establishments equal to the company level; scientific research organs; bureaus, companies, and neighborhoods subordinate to districts; and bureaus and companies subordinate to counties, involving some 1,700 units and 128,000 party members. Those district, bureau, and county organs and those universities and colleges which have not yet conducted party rectification should also begin party rectification in the winter of 1984. The units which should conduct and complete party rectification from the winter of 1985 to 1986 are: the units subordinate to districts and bureaus below the company level; and units subordinate to districts and counties below the town or township level, involving 13,000 units and 300,000 party members.

On the whole, a unit should take about 6 months to carry out party rectification. Under specific arrangements, various departments districts, bureaus, and counties can conduct party rectification group by group in line with their respective situations, and an overlapping period should be allowed between every two groups. The units which will conduct party rectification from the winter of 1984 to 1985 can be divided into two or three groups generally:

2. The Basic Steps and Major Tasks

Second-stage party rectification units play an important role in the current economic structure reform. Achieving success in the party rectification work of these units is important to the overall victory of the current party rectification as a whole and of reform. The CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification has pointed out that the tasks for the current party rectification are to unify thinking, rectify work style, strengthen discipline, and purify organizations. All party rectification units should fulfill these four tasks with high standards and good quality, and actually solve new problems in line with the new situations of reform and open policy. By no means should they work perfunctorily and give up halfway. In line with the experiences gained in the first stage of party rectification and with the actual situations of the second-stage party rectification units, the basic steps for party rectification and the problems which should be solved are:

The first step, about 2 to 2 and 1/2 months, should be devoted to studying documents and unifying thinking. On the basis of fully understanding the necessity and urgency of party rectification and enhancing party members' consciousness in participating in party rectification, attention should be paid to solving the following three problems: First, further efforts should be made to enhance party members' consciousness in maintaining a high degree of ideological and political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee.

Party members should be organized to conscientiously study party rectification documents in line with their own ideological situation and with the great changes taking place on all fronts over the past few years, and to truly understand that all lines, principles, and basic policies formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee conform to Marxism and to the specific Chinese situation so that every party organization and every party member can maintain a high degree of unanimity with the CPC Central Committee on the basis of upholding the four basic principles and the line formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Second, professional guiding ideology should be further straightened out. Party members and party-member cadres should be organized to conscientiously study the decisions adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, to further overcome the "leftist" influence and the idea of sticking to old ways, to deepen their understanding of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and to correctly comprehend and implement the CPC Central Committee's principles and policies concerning economic structure reform so that the work of various professional departments will really submit to and serve the general task and goal set forth by the 12th CPC Congress. Third, education on thoroughly negating the "Great Cultural Revolution" should be conducted penetratingly. Party members should be organized to restudy the resolutions adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, to conscientiously sum up experiences and lessons, to realistically and thoroughly negate the theory of "continued revolution under the proletarian dictatorship," to thoroughly give up the erroneous ideas of "one faction is right consistently" and of the "mass democracy," to really eliminate ideological factionalism, and to enhance their party spirit.

The second step is to correct the new unhealthy trends emerging in the new situation, and educate the masses of party members, party-member cadres in particular, to foster the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly. About 1 or 1 and 1/2 months should be devoted to this work. At present, there are a few party members and party-member leading cadres who take advantage of loopholes and weak links in the course of reform to gain personal or partial interests, thus adding to and creating difficulties for reform. All party rectification units should regard the correction of such unhealthy trends as the key to improving work style. We should investigate and sternly handle cases of state organs, state personnel, and enterprises and establishments illegally buying up state materials, reselling them at a profit, seeking private gain at public expense, and undermining reform and the state plans and construction; cases of promoting personnel and increasing work posts without authority to interfere with wage reform and the cadre system of state personnel; and cases of working superficially and even engaging in fraud for selfish gain. We should also resolutely investigate and handle cases of abuse of power for embezzlement, bribery, blackmail, smuggling and sales of smuggled goods, arbitrage, tax evasion, and dividing up of state materials and funds; cases of serious economic and political losses caused by the bureaucracy of irresponsibility and poor management; and other cases of serious unhealthy trends. While investigating and handling these cases, we should render great support to and commend the units and party members who base themselves on self-reliance, vigorously overcome numerous difficulties and interferences, and implement the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee in a creative manner.

We should persistently seek truth from facts, and properly solve the problems of abuse of power for selfish interests and that of bureaucracy according to the different situations. We should concentrate efforts on correcting serious abuses of power for selfish interests, which have been a bad influence among the masses; serious bureaucracy which has caused great losses; and the practice of committing mistakes while conducting party rectification.

All these cases should be resolutely investigated and sternly dealt with. With regard to the same mistakes committed after promulgation of the guiding principles for inner party political life, about which the masses have a lot of complaints, the people involved should make earnest self-examination and correct their mistakes, and they should be properly dealt with. With regard to general problems, we should mainly urge the people involved to correct their mistakes through criticism and education.

The third step is to conduct comparison and examination by leading bodies collectively and by party members individually, and to conscientiously carry out party rectification. About 1 month should be devoted to this work. Comparison and examination should be conducted by focusing on the general purpose of party rectification as stipulated in the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification. Its gist is to develop strongpoints and overcome weakpoints, to develop positive factors and overcome negative ones, to develop healthy trends and overcome unhealthy ones, and to develop the spirit of going all out to make progress and daring to create the new and overcome the idea of staying in a rut and seeking no progress so that party organizations will become stronger, party style will be improved, and the masses of party members and party-member cadres will raise their awareness, cast away their ideological burden, eliminate misunderstanding, enhance unity, and strive to fulfill the party's general task and objective and build characteristically Chinese socialism more vigorously with one heart and mind. In conducting comparison and examination collectively, leading bodies should focus on their major problems in implementing the party's line, principles, and policies. They should earnestly solve such problems as disunity, allowing only one person the final say, slackness and flabbiness, and failure to properly handle the relationship between the part and the whole. In making individual self-examination, party leading cadres and party members should examine their problems in ideological and political lines; in their guiding ideology for vocational work; and in party style, work style and discipline. Each and every party member should conduct a strict analysis of himself, and make profound and straightforward self-criticism of their defects and mistakes. All comrades should proceed from the desire for unity in criticizing each other strictly. We should sum up major experiences and lessons, and define the direction of our future efforts. Problems which have been pointed out during the examination should be corrected with actual deeds.

The fourth step is organizational measures and party member registration. About 1 month should be devoted to this work. We should further enhance the political consciousness and the sense of organization and discipline of the masses of party members through profound education in the standards of party members and party discipline, through stern punishment of party members who violate party discipline and endanger party interests, and through serious party member registration to maintain the purity and advanced state of party organizations. In the meantime, we should successfully sum up party rectification, write reports on it, and formulate new rules and regulations and the specific measures for our own units to create a new situation so as to consolidate and develop achievements in party rectification.

Instead of following one fixed pattern, all units may make arrangements for their specific steps in accordance with their conditions and characteristics. They should proceed from reality in determining their major problems and solve them.

All units should successfully carry out work to verify and investigate the "three types of persons." They should adhere to the principles of "being both resolute and prudent, and both letting no one escape and guarding against exaggeration," and the principle of adopting different measures according to different situations.

They should step up investigations, strictly follow policies concerned, and determine the nature of problems properly according to the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee's circular on sorting out the "three types of persons."

### 3. Conscientiously Implement the Principles of Conducting Rectification and Correcting Mistakes Simultaneously

The CPC Central Committee stipulated in its decision on party rectification: "In the process of rectifying party organizations, we should resolutely and promptly solve all problems which can be solved immediately so that people both inside and outside the party can see the actual results of the party rectification in good time." Conducting rectification and correcting mistakes simultaneously is an important policy of the present party rectification, which should be implemented throughout the whole process of party rectification. In general, there will be no concentrated rectification-correction phase in this stage of party rectification. Therefore, it is all the more important to conduct rectification and correct mistakes simultaneously. All units should work out specific arrangements and plans for this work after earnest investigation and study and full discussions. They should start to solve those problems which can be solved right after party rectification begins, and combine rectification and correction of mistakes with the aforementioned third step of making comparison and examination. They should start with the problems about which the masses have a lot of complaints and from which the people can be educated, take effective measures to solve them and achieve actual results as soon as possible.

### 4. It Is Necessary to Conscientiously Strengthen Leadership

The units and party members participating in this stage of party rectification are many. Their work is different, most party members work in the frontline of production, and there is a rather great difference in the education levels of party members. Leading persons should take such situations into account, make meticulous arrangements and give meticulous guidance. On the one hand, they should earnestly implement the stipulations of the CPC Central Committee and its committee for guiding party rectification and comprehensively fulfill all the tasks for party rectification. On the other, they should persistently proceed from reality, develop their creative spirit, and adopt some effective methods and measures. During party rectification, the guideline of conducting from the higher levels downward should be upheld, and leading persons should take the lead and set themselves as examples. We should sum up and popularize the good experiences of some typical units in a timely manner so as to promote the work in the whole area.

In this stage of party rectification, each department will be responsible for its own work under the unified leadership of the municipal CPC Committee, and all districts, bureaus, and county CPC committees (leading party groups) should attend to it directly. The party rectification work of each unit should be carried out under the leadership of its party organization. One major responsible comrade of each unit should be assigned to attend to the work, and an effective party rectification office should be set up.

During this stage of party rectification, the municipal CPC Committee will still send liaison men or inspectors to each department to become familiar with the situation and trends, to listen to opinions, and to offer suggestions. All departments and all districts, bureaus and counties should also send liaison men or inspectors in line with the stipulations set forth in the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification, and in line with specific local conditions.

### 5. Party Rectification Should Promote Reform, the Open Policy, and Various Other Points of Work

The general purpose of the current party rectification is to comprehensively rectify the party ideology, work style, organizations, and discipline in order to ensure that we will successfully fulfill the magnificent goals, set forth by the 12th CPC Congress, or quadrupling the annual national gross industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century, and will build our country into a modernized socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy. Proceeding from this general purpose, party rectification must be closely combined with reform and the open policy, and must promote reform, the open policy, economic work, and various other points of work.

To achieve success in both party rectification and professional work, each party rectification unit should divide its leading forces into two bodies, with one grasping party rectification and the other grasping professional and routine work. Each of these two leading bodies should assume responsibility for its work under an overall arrangement. Comrades in charge of party rectification work should frequently learn about and be familiar with the situations in reform, the open policy, economic work, and work in other fields, and should use party rectification to promote reform, the open policy and all points of professional work. Comrades in charge of the professional and routine work should conscientiously use the powerful strength of party rectification to promote all items of work. All units should make rational use of time so that they can not only ensure the normal progress of party rectification work but also maintain the normal sequence of professional work. All units should also strive to achieve success in both party rectification and professional work.

What merits our attention is that we must vigorously promote the building of leading bodies at all levels by carrying out party rectification. On the basis of overcoming factionalism and eliminating the "three types of persons," we should be determined to further reorganize leading bodies. In line with the "four requirements" for cadres, and taking the mass line, we should select and promote to leading posts those excellent young and middle-aged cadres who are enthusiastic in developing the four modernizations, who have both ability and political integrity, whose behavior is honest and upright, and who are able to create new situations in their work. Meanwhile, proper arrangements should be made for the retired veteran comrades. Whether a unit can form a powerful leading body which engages in healthy practices and is able to lead the masses to develop the four modernizations is an important criterion for judging whether this unit has done a good job in party rectification.

#### 6. The Preparations for the Work Before Party Rectification

In line with the demands of the CPC Central Committee and with the municipal experiences gained during the first-stage party rectification, before the beginning of party rectification, party organizations at a higher level must conscientiously investigate the situation of leading bodies of party rectification units. Those leading bodies which are incompetent at party rectification work, which are understaffed, and which actually need reorganization should be reorganized before the beginning of party rectification.

Party organizations of party rectification units should conscientiously understand and analyze the ideological situation of party members, should study the major problems of their own units, and should strive to conduct party rectification in line with their respective situation, rather than seeking uniformity in party rectification.

In line with the arrangements of the CPC Central Committee and the municipal CPC Committee, all party rectification units should formulate their feasible plans for carrying out party rectification, in light of their specific situations.

All departments, districts, bureaus and counties should formulate their plans for party rectification from the winter of 1984 to 1985, in order to ensure the smooth development of party rectification.

#### 7. The Party Rectification for 1985 to 1986

At present, all units which are designated to carry out and complete party rectification from 1985 to 1986 should continually organize party members to study party rectification documents, to enhance ideological awareness, to improve the party's organizational life, to uphold the principle of making corrections before rectification, to correct various kinds of unhealthy trends, and to conscientiously solve the problems which should be and can be solved.

#### TIANJIN CURBS CADRES' PRIVATE BUSINESS PLANS

SK040521 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Excerpts] According to the report submitted by the Party Rectification Office of the Industrial and Communications Department under the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal industrial and communications front is actively taking action in adopting measures to prevent the prevalence of new malpractices under the new situation in line with the spirit of the central authorities' decision on strictly forbidding party and government organs and cadres to open commercial enterprises. The front strictly enforced orders and prohibitions to prevent possible troubles.

In November 1984, the Second Light Industrial Bureau began to organize a trade company by arousing its cadres to invest in it and planned to establish a board of directors. After the decision concerned was issued, the CPC Committee of the bureau adopted a resolution immediately to discard its company plan and all cadres were stopped from investing in this company. [passage indistinct]

In addition, the municipal Economic Commission, the municipal Material Supply Bureau, the municipal Metrological Bureau, and the municipal First Light Industrial Bureau also discarded or corrected their original plans on establishing trade companies.

JILIN'S QIANG RECEIVES APOLOGY OF PLA UNITS

S:311247 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the Spring Festival, the visit group dispatched by the Shenyang Military Region arrived in our province to introduce the military region's situation in party rectification work to the leading personnel of Jilin Province, and to present self-criticism of mistakes committed by the three supports and two militaries activities during the Great Cultural Revolution. The visit of the military region's group was highly praised by the province.

At the meeting of cadres from the provincial level organs at or above the department or bureau level which was sponsored by the provincial CPC Committee on 29 January, Comrade Yuan Jun, deputy commander of the Shenyang Military Region, delivered a speech in which he stated: The visit group is entrusted by the CPC Committee of the military region to report to the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee on the region's situation in totally negating the Cultural Revolution while launching the party rectification drive, to examine mistakes, and to solicit criticism of these mistakes in order to eliminate the negative influence of the movement of three supports and two militaries. Meanwhile taking advantage of the occasion the group may learn from the experience gained by the provincial and Changchun City party and government organs in launching the party rectification drive and conducting reforms and bring back the experience for making further success in building the Armed Forces.

Comrade Yuan Jun stated: In launching the party rectification drive, the CPC Committee of the Shenyang Military Region has earnestly examined the problems caused by the movement of three supports and two militaries from the high plane of totally negating the Cultural Revolution. He stated: During the Cultural Revolution, the PLA units dispatched 100,000 commanders and fighters to the movement of three supports and two militaries throughout Jilin Province. They actively publicized and implemented leftist things, bringing about serious damage to the people of Jilin Province. The five indicators of negative influence summed up by him at the meeting are as follows:

1. They supported one faction while suppressing the other, thus they encouraged factionalism and created antithesis among the masses.
2. They seriously destroyed the socialist democracy and legal systems by harming a large number of local cadres and the masses.
3. They caused great harm to local areas by bringing with them the leftist practice of Lin Biao in regard to giving prominence to politics.
4. They caused great losses in local work by enforcing the leftist principles and policies, giving arbitrary and impracticable directions, and by violating the law of objectivity.
5. Some of them sought personal gains by taking advantage of power and did evil deeds, by violating the law and discipline, undermining the prestige of the Armed Forces.

Comrade Yuan Jun, on behalf of the CPC Committee of the military region, made an apology to all leading personnel at the meeting who were persecuted during the Cultural Revolution and to the broad masses of cadres and people throughout Jilin Province.

On the morning and afternoon of 30 January, the visiting group held forums with the leading comrades from the provincial and Changchun City organs, respectively, to solicit face-to-face opinions.

**At the forum**, Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech in which he stated: The CPC Committee of the Shenyang Military Region has highly upgraded its understanding, taken rapid action, and has been a vanguard in launching the party rectification drive, providing a lot of good experience for local areas. The arrival of the group headed by Deputy Commander Yuan Jun to actively solicit our opinions is really noteworthy for us.

**He stated**: The PLA has a glorious tradition and was only adversely affected by the background of the special historic period of Cultural Revolution. It was inevitable for them to make mistakes in that period. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Shenyang Military Region has done a great deal of work and has rapidly restored or developed its fine tradition.

**He stated**: As for the problems caused by the PLA units in the movement of three supports and two militaries, we should adopt an all-round, objective, and seek-truth-from-facts attitude. Both the PLA units and the local authorities should earnestly sum up their experience and lessons from various angles. Only by doing so can they orient their thinking in the spirit of the directives issued by the central authorities and steadily strengthen unity between the Army and the local authorities and between the Army and the people.

**At the forums**, participating comrades unanimously said that the faithful self-criticism presented by the CPC Committee of the Shenyang Military Region and its open mind in soliciting their opinions inspired them very much. They will by no means become entangled in the old accounts of history and will do a better job in strengthening unity between the Army and themselves following the spirit of forging ahead in the future. To fulfill the general task of building the two civilizations and quadrupling the annual total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century, they and the PLA units should make concerted efforts and march forward side by side.

#### JILIN URGES CORRECTION OF UNHEALTHY TRENDS

SK030526 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Feb 85

**[Text]** The guiding group for party rectification of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission recently issued a joint circular, stressing that it is necessary to resolutely correct the unhealthy trends cropping up in the new situation.

**The circular states**: After the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the decision on strictly forbidding party and government organs and cadres from engaging in business or running enterprises, CPC committees at various levels throughout the province have made conscientious efforts to relay and implement it. Many have conducted investigations on the unhealthy trends cropping up in the new situation, and have begun to examine and correct them. However, what should be pointed out is that party organizations and party-member leading cadres of some units still lack a full understanding of the seriousness and danger of these unhealthy trends. They have not paid attention to them, nor included the problem in their agenda for conscientious examination and correction. Proceeding from the interests of their small groups and individuals, a few units and party-member leading cadres have adopted a passive attitude to resist the examination and correction of the new unhealthy trends. They have a wait-and-see attitude, turn a deaf ear to the instructions of the central authorities, and even persist in their old ways. In some localities and units, the unhealthy trend of party and government organs and cadres engaging in business and running enterprises has not been stopped and corrected.

The circular calls on CPC committees at various levels to attach great importance to this matter, include it in their agenda, and map out plans suited to their specific conditions and organize people to earnestly examine and correct the unhealthy trends with effective measures which will emphatically correct the major ones. Party rectification units should regard examination and correction of new unhealthy trends as an important task of party rectification, and persistently carry it out simultaneously with party rectification. Units which have not carried out party rectification should persistently correct the unhealthy trends and strive to solve all the problems before party rectification starts. Leading cadres at various levels should abide by party discipline and state laws in an exemplary manner, and be examples in correcting party style.

The circular points out: At present, we should concentrate efforts on stopping resolutely the four unhealthy trends in which party and government organs and cadres engage in business, run enterprises, illegally buy up and resell materials in a short supply; arbitrarily raise prices, issue bonuses, subsidies and clothes; interfere with, damage and infringe upon the interests of key and specialized households and economic associations; and levy unwarranted extra fees on enterprises. Party and government organs and cadres who engage in business and run enterprises should be stopped immediately, and be dealt with in line with different situations and in strict accordance with the instructions of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the provincial CPC Committee. Those who have committed serious offenses in illegally buying up and reselling materials in a short supply in order to gain a great profit, and in arbitrarily raising prices to encroach upon the interests of consumers should be investigated thoroughly and dealt with sternly. They should be fined or punished if they deserve such. Efforts of various regions and departments at various levels should be coordinated to conscientiously examine and correct the unhealthy trend of interfering with, damaging and infringing upon the interests of key and specialized households and economic associations. Public security, industrial and commercial, tax, communications, banking, credit, and health departments should strengthen the education of their grass-roots cadres in abiding by law and discipline, and should take the initiative in coordinating with local CPC committees in conducting examinations and supervision in order to stop unhealthy trends and strengthen discipline.

#### JILIN PROVINCIAL CYL COMMITTEE HOLDS 3D PLENUM

SK040923 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The ninth provincial CYL Committee held its third and enlarged plenary session from 10 to 13 January. Because of the transfer of some responsible comrades in the provincial CYL Committee, the session held a by-election for the committee's secretary, deputy secretaries, and standing Committee members through a democratic vote. Quan Zhezhu was elected secretary of the committee, and Ma Zhongli, Li Shuwen, Song Yingjie, and Meng Zhaolin were elected deputy secretaries. The new leading body of the committee is composed of five persons whose average age is 32 years old and who have the cultural standard of college level.

During the session, members studied the spirit of the 3d and enlarged plenary session of the 4th provincial CPC Standing Committee and the 3d plenum of the 11th Central CYL Committee. They summed up the work done in 1984 by the provincial CYL Committee and worked out the tasks for the CYL for 1985. The session also presented the prizes and bonuses to the 14 units, including the Jilin City CYL Committee, that won the provincial 1984 "award" for creating something new in the CYL work. Comrade Wang Xianjin attended and addressed the session.

**END OF  
FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

5 Feb 1985

